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2 September 1982

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PEOPLE WARNED NOT TO EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM SADCC

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] GABORONE was a remarkable venue for last week's summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

Being next door to Pretoria, virtually everything that was either consumed or used at the summit, came from apartheid South Africa.

This did not go unnoticed. Detractors of SADCC sniggered over this fact. But progressive-thinking persons noted that the venue helped to underline the basic philosophy of SADCC. This is that the future development of the majority-ruled states of Southern Africa must aim at the reduction of economic dependence, not only on the apartheid South, but also on any single state or group of states.

Southern Africa is at present, dependent on the Republic of South Africa as a focus of transport and communications, an exporter of goods and services and as importer of goods and cheap labour.

The nine-member states of SADCC - Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - were in varying degrees, deliberately incorporated by

metropolitan powers, colonial rulers and large corporations into the colonial and sub-colonial rulers and large corporations into the colonial and sub-colonial structures centring in general, on the Republic of South Africa.

The development of national economies as balanced units, let alone the welfare of the people of Southern Africa, played no part in the economic integration strategy.

It is not surprising therefore, that southern Africa is today fragmented, grossly exploited and countries like Botswana subjected to an unhealthy dependency on the apartheid-ruled Republic.

Last week's summit afforded the leaders of Southern Africa's majority-ruled states to review the progress of SADCC projects, aimed at lessening this dependency since SADCC was formed three years ago.

From all accounts, the summit was a success. The leaders expressed satisfaction at the rate of progress in the formulation and implementation of projects, most noticeably transport and communications.

For example, of one hundred and six projects, three have been completed, forty-eight are being implemented and others are on the drawing board.

In addition, from the almost one billion US dollars pledged

by donor countries and agencies, eight hundred and seventy million dollars worth has been committed to the projects in the transport and communications sectors. And the fact that the total funds committed to projects in this sector now exceed the amount pledged at the Maputo Conference in 1980, is another indicator that the struggle for economic liberation is beginning to make headway. Other donors have given a firm commitment to assist, and in addition, SADCC's permanent Secretariat will soon become operational in Gaborone. These are praiseworthy achievements. But while every Motswana is proud to be associated with them, Batswana should be careful not to develop a crisis of expectation over SADCC activities.

Batswana must not allow themselves to expect that SADCC will rescue them from all the country's economic ills, like manna pouring down from heaven.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference, is after all, a facilitating and coordinating institution whose role is to help define regional priorities, assist in mobilising resources for them and maximise the regional impact of projects.

Countries like Botswana,

whether they desire to be able to feed themselves or to start building their industrial infrastructure, must first look unto themselves. As is so often said, charity begins at home.

CSO: 4700/1766

KWELE NOW HEADS 'PROGRESSIVE UNION'

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Johannes Pilane]

[Text] HARLDY four months after being sacked from Cabinet, the former Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Daniel Kangangwani Kwele is now leading a new opposition political party - the Botswana Progressive Union (BPU)

Mr Kwele, who resigned from the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) following the cabinet sacking, is also a former president of the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF).

The registration of the BPU, now the fifth political party in Botswana was confirmed by the Ministry of Home Affairs this week.

Its aims and objectives are spelt out in a 10-page constitution.

The other leaders of the party are Vice President, Mr G.E. Molake the former Senior Subordinate tribal authority for Mahalapye, Chairman, Mr G.G. Bagwasi, Secretary General, Mr R.K. Monyatsiwa, and the Publicity Secretary is Mr M. G. Sebolao.

The names of the BPU leadership were released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Briefly, it aims to harness the natural and human resources of "our country for the total economic emancipation of our country in order to work for the advancement of our people in all directions of human endeavours."

In its preamble, the BPU states that it was convinced that the party in power has become

politically bankrupt and incapable of formulating policies, which can provide, relevant solutions to Botswana political, economic and social problems.

It adds that the survival of the nation was at stake, and condition for peace and tranquility within the Republic were becoming highly contaminated.

The alternative, it is stated in the preamble was to establish "a vigorous political vanguard to offer an alternative government, to prevent the situation from further deterioration."

Other aims and objects of the new party are:

...to provide for a system of education relevant to our needs but with due regard to freedom of conscience and the prevention of human wastage.

...to work for the creation of ideal conditions for peace and social progress by tirelessly and constantly endeavouring to eliminate inter-tribal misunderstandings which have hitherto obstructed the total unity of our people.

"...to work with other nations and organisations for the abolition of racial oppression, imperialism and its twin instruments of colonialism and neocolonialism."

The BPU also aims to adjust the existing political and economic institutions in order to render them capable of sustaining the burden of independence.

Some of the institutions which will be changed by the BPU include the House of Chiefs.

The house will be restructured and modernised to suit "the prevailing conditions rather than to symbolise a museum of antiquity."

Under the BPU, the local administration agencies (district councils, tribal administration and tribal land boards) will be amalgamated to form an amalgam which could be referred to as local government.

The motto of the party is "Peace-Kagiso, Social Progress - Tswelelopele."

The BPU will be officially launched with a political rally at Mahalapye at which everyone is invited on Saturday August 7th.

A source close to the party said it was expected that Mr Kwele will deliver his first Presidential speech which is expected to reveal ideological base and direction. BOPA

BPP BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR ECONOMIC RECESSION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Mmoniemang Madikwe]

[Text] THE PRESIDENT of the Botswana People's Party, Mr Kenneth Nkhwa has said that the Government's lack of foresight was responsible for the current economic recession. The speech marked the official opening of the 22nd annual conference of the BPP in Mahalapye on July 11.

In a speech read on his behalf by the party's Political Advisor Dr Maripe, because Mr Nkhwa was not well had recently been discharged from the Jubilee Hospital in Francistown, Mr Nkhwa said the government has concentrated on mineral exploitation with very little effort to encourage large scale agricultural production and modernisation of the rural sector.

The BPP President said it was essential that much attention be given to the production of food for the nation and not depend on other countries for essential commodities adding that a nation could not be free unless it fed its people.

"This explains why we have been urging the government over the years to engage in large scale irrigation schemes and in running big production farms from which a national granary can be built for bad periods and also for export," Mr Nkhwa said.

He also said that his party had always advised government to encourage individual farmers to produce for sale and make rural agriculture and ongoing industry. "But the reply has been the

supply of donkeys," he added.

Mr Nkhwa said a BPP government would ensure that rural areas, where the majority of the people live are developed to ensure a balanced economic growth of the country.

He said development must mean an entire upward movement of the entire social structure and the determination that the economy is not on "stilts".

Mr Nkhwa was also in favour of the decentralisation of government. He said autonomy should be given to district councils to work on development projects with people on the spot.

Talking about Batswana working in the South African mines, Mr Nkhwa said apart from robbing the country of its primary resource (Labour), this has also adversely affected the development potential of the rural areas from which the workers are recruited.

Mr Nkhwa also added that his party would like to see Batswana living abroad, whom he said were estimated at 55 000 in 1977 brought back to replace expatriates adding that no country can ever develop properly when its economy was being directed by foreigners.

The BPP leader also slammed the National Development Bank (NDB) saying that it delayed economic projects.

He alleged the Bank continued to make it impossible for aspiring Batswana businessmen to obtain loans.

He claimed that the bank is only interested in giving loans to those well off.

"To those who have little, give none, seems to be the policy of the bank", he said.

On education, the BPP President said the BDP government did not believe that in order to be expansive they must be adequately educated and paid in order to fit the needs of the economy.

Dubbing automatic promotion as "the peet and pass system" Mr Nkhwa said it was responsible for the large number of drop-outs of the critical stage and accounts for hundreds of unemployed youths in the country.

He said the current educational system produced cheap hands at Standard Seven Level and those students lucky enough to go further look forward for the civil service adding that a country whose elite was in the civil service was hardly to industrialise.

On national unity the BPP leader claimed that unity did not exist in Botswana.

"The unity that we have in this country is nearly apparent because other parties seem to be preaching violence while other ethnic groups are denied their inherent rights."

He said that all ethnic groups in the country should enjoy their cultural heritage equally. He said there should be no domination of one language over the others.

"The period of tribal domination of one group by the others is gone and the presidency of Botswana is not hereditary. This must be understood by all," Mr Nkhwa said.

BPP Leadership Changes

THE OPPOSITION Botswana Peoples Party (BPP) has shuffled its leadership. Dr K. Maripe has taken over from Mr Kenneth Nkhwa as the President of the party.

Mr Nkhwa, who is the MP for the North East constituency is now the chairman of the BPP. The changes in the BPP

leadership were made last weekend during the party's conference in Mahalapye.

One other major change in the BPP's leadership was the dropping of the veteran politician Mr P. Podiephatshwa who had been the Administrative Secretary of the party.

The new central committee of the BPP has 10 members with the conspicuous absence of Mr Podiephatshwa - one time one of the strongest righthand man of the late BPP leader Mr Phillip Matante.

According to the BPP Publicity Secretary, Mr Neo Motlhabane resolutions would be passed after two weeks after a BPP meeting to be held in Francistown.

The full list of the BPP Central Committee is: President Dr K. Maripe, Vice President Mr S.S.P. Moagi, Secretary General Mr Nelson Mongala, Vice Secretary General Mr Simon Balule, Publicity Secretary Mr Neo Motlhabane, Deputy Publicity Secretary Mr Dema, National Organising Secretary Mr R.T. Mudongo.

Others are Chairman Mr K.M. Nkhwa, Administrative Secretary Mr M. Gideon and Treasurer Mr Maja. **BOPA**

CSO: 4700/1766

FRANCE OPENS OFFICES IN GABORONE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text] THE RELATIONSHIP between Botswana and France were boosted on Wednesday evening with the opening of France's Trade Commission and Consulate offices and Alliance Francaise in Gaborone.

President Dr Q.K.J. Masire has also been invited to visit France by President Francois Mitterrand. It is not yet known when Dr Masire will undertake the state visit.

Alongside these, the French Ambassador to Botswana, Mr Jacques Gasseau has announced that his government was to give Botswana some 2,000 tonnes of wheat for the Drought Relief Programme. The consignment will arrive in Botswana in the near future. No definite date has been announced.

The French Trade Commission and Consulate offices are on the second floor of the Gaborone Hardware -

right in the heart of Gaborone Mall.

The inauguration of the French Trade Commission and Consulate service coincided with the celebrations of France's national day - which was celebrated in Botswana for the first time on July 14 at the President Hotel.

Speaking at the opening ceremony the French Ambassador, who is based in Lusaka Mr Gasseau stressed the importance of establishing strong relationships with Botswana by opening an embassy in Gaborone.

He said: "It proved very difficult to establish bilateral relations while I could only come from time to time, travelling from Lusaka, a two and a

half day drive away, or a five hour flight away, with only three weekly flights."

Mr Gasseau pointed out that the small French community felt abandoned and the Botswana authorities could not make suitable arrangements before their departure for France, due to the non-existence of a consulate.

He said that beyond these bilateral relations, Botswana's specific position within the Frontline States whilst politically, as well as geographically land-locked and due to its crucial role within the SADCC, and France's more and more active presence in the contact group, the opening of the Franco-African dialogue to non-French-speaking countries warranted that France should be represented directly in Botswana not from a neighbouring country.

The Minister of External Affairs Mr Archie Mogwe spoke in French when he was invited to speak at the reception marking both the French national Day and the opening of the Trade and Consular mission.

He said that France had remained the only permanent member of the United Nations Security Council without a resident mission in Gaborone.

Despite this shortcoming, bilateral political, economic and technical relations between France and Botswana continued to grow to the advantage of the two countries and peoples, Mr Mogwe said.

He added: "I have always thought that if France had a resident mission in Gaborone these relations could be more fruitfully strengthened."

The French Government has now opened a Trade and Consular mission as a first step to establish a resident diplomatic mission, said Mr Mogwe. He expressed the hope that a full fledged chancery would be opened in the not too distant future.

The Alliance Francaise is chaired by Archbishop Makulu and it has some 100 students. BOPA

CSO: 4700/1766

BDP CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] THE RULING Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) will celebrate its 20th anniversary towards the end of this year. It was officially announced over the weekend by the BDP executive secretary Mrs Clara Olsen.

Officially opening the Moshupa Constituency conference at Manyana, Mrs Olsen told party members that the anniversary will be officially opened by the President Dr Q.K.J. Masire. Later, there will be celebrations all over the country.

Mrs Olsen urged the party members to start preparing for the big day. She told the conference that like a tree, democracy needed to be looked after, defended by all means and that party members should always ask themselves where they were.

She warned that because of the 'winds of change', party members should not just relax and think that everything would go smoothly if they did not work hard.

The BDP Executive Secretary also urged members to work hard hand-in-hand, because in that way, Botswana would enjoy democracy.

Among the speakers, was the Member of Parliament for the area Mr Edison Setlhomo Masisi who said that it was important for the participants

to spread whatever they learned from the conference to others who did not turn up.

Mr Masisi told the participants that there was still more to be done to bring this country to a desirable standard.

The Chairman of the conference, Mr Mmelesi earlier when welcoming guests, called on the BDP members to maintain the peace which was prevalent in this country.

He warned party members against having a foot in both camps, adding that this was unfair to other electorates.

Mr Mmelesi said that Botswana should be proud because since independence, there has never been any political refugee or bloodshed in the country as a result of political strife.

He pointed out that Botswana was on the world map because of its peace and tranquility and that was why refugees were here in large numbers, he added.

The two-day conference attracted participants from Magothwane, Nthantlihe, Ranaka, Kgomokasitwa, Moshupa and Manyana.

According to BDP members in the Southern District, another conference is to be held at Mmatethi during this coming weekend and over 100 BDP members are expected to attend.

The Manyana conference was also attended by Mr P.K. Seloma, the chairman of the

BDP Youth wing and other members of the party from Gaborone.

The conference also briefed the participants on the drought situation.

GHANA

PAPER WRITES ON LOYALTY OF FORMER PNDC MEMBERS

AB220926 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Press Review]

[Text] Writing under the heading "Revolution Thrives On Changes," the WEEKLY SPECTATOR says with the replacement of some PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretaries followed shortly by the resignation of two members of the council Ghanaians must actually be wondering what turn the revolution will be taking now. And by turn the paper does not mean either to the left or the right. Its concern is whether the changes are likely to strengthen the hands of the PNDC in its efforts to bring about early and positive results. For the spectator is of the opinion that some of the replaced secretaries have been quite dynamic and enthusiastic about the revolution. Their insistence on order, discipline and (?neatness) that prevail in the Ghanaian society today cannot be refuted. The paper, however, concedes that changes there must be and changes will continue to be in the ongoing revolutionary process if success is to be attained. It says in the past few months there have been expressions of dissatisfaction among Ghanaians with the performances of some of the leaders of the revolution and the paper cannot fail to voice out its displeasure either on obvious discrepancies in the utterances of some of the leaders of the revolution. According to it, the revolution needs a firm political base bringing together people who share the same ideas about the plight of the people and how solutions can be found to them. Those people must act in unison to lead Ghanaians to a well-defined goal.

The spectator says as much as it cannot hold brief for those who are now out of government it can at least say their loyalty to the revolution was not questioned, not to its notice anyway. It expresses the hope that they will continue to play a worthy role in the revolution wherever they may find themselves, for after all that is what it means to be a revolutionary.

CSO: 4700/1799

GHANA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN FOOD, DRUG AID--The government today took delivery of a quantity of food and drugs as gift from Bulgaria. The items are part of a \$300,000 aid Bulgaria promised Ghana when a Ghanaian delegation visited that country in March. [AB182217 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Aug 82 AB]

IRANIAN DELEGATION'S MESSAGE--A three-man Iranian delegation, which was in Ghana to deliver a special message from President 'Ali Khamene to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lt Rawlings, has flown to Lagos. According to the leader of the delegation, Mr Mohammad Gharzai, the message was in connection with the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned movement in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. He told newsmen that Iran opposes the holding of the summit in Iraq because of the insecurity and the danger posed to the safety of heads of state of member countries. Mr Gharazi announced that a high-power delegation from Ghana is due in Tehran soon to complete arrangements for the supply of Iranian crude oil to Ghana in exchange for raw materials. While in the country, Mr Gharazi, who is Iran's minister of petroleum, held discussions with the secretaries for foreign affairs and fuel and power. [Text] [AB191923 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1799

TOURE TRYING TO CONVINCE WEST HE IS NO LONGER IN RADICAL LEADERS' CAMP

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 16, 4 Aug 82 pp 7, 8

[Text]

President Ahmed Sékou Touré, doyen of African heads of state, has his sights squarely set on the OAU summit conference scheduled to take place next year in Conakry. Not least it may smooth some misgivings over the unexplained disappearance in Guinea some years back of retired OAU secretary-general Diallo Telli. Then Touré is keen to host the 1985 summit meeting of the "non-aligned" group of nations. In any case, work is going forward on the infrastructure needed to host the affair. A lavish Cité de l'OUA, including 50 villas to house African leaders, a congress centre and new hotels, are being built, and most of Conakry, a backwater town which has hardly been developed since independence, is to get a thorough facelift. Great efforts are being made to ensure that electricity supply functions without interruption and that the water supply is plentiful. A new telecommunications system is also to be installed.

Much of the funds involved for the refurbishing of Conakry come from Arab donors (AC Vol 22 No 17). Touré continues to stress Guinea's Islamic tradition in order to woo Arab Gulf states, where he has been a regular visitor over the past few years. He is a member of the Islamic Commission's Jerusalem Committee and recently allowed a Saudi-funded bank, *Dar al Maal al Islami* (the House of Islamic Funds) to be the first private banking institution to set up shop in Guinea. Touré has even encouraged the establishment of Islamic committees in villages, as much to counter the local branches of the sole political formation, *le Parti Démocratique Guinéen* (PDG), as to propagate the prophet's faith.

Touré, who also refers to himself as the Guide Suprême de la Révolution, has not ignored the west in the drive to restore his image abroad and convince all that he is no longer in the camp of radical African leaders. Once the *enfant terrible* of the continent he has

been in the "moderate" camp since the mid-1970s. Like conservative Ivory Coast, Zaire, Senegal and Gabon, he fully supports Morocco's cause in the Western Sahara against Algerian-backed Polisario. Touré is an African nationalist of the older generation, and is ideologically far from the "Marxist-Leninist" regimes which have emerged in Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique. If he still like to give the verbal stick to "imperialism", he has no qualms about opening the door to western multinationals to exploit the country's immense mineral wealth. The bauxite industry, which accounts for some 95% of export revenues and a third of gross domestic product is firmly in the hands of foreign interest: the *Friguia* consortium is composed of American, French and British firms, the *Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée* is dominated by the *Halco* consortium of American, French, Canadian, Italian and West German companies, and *les Bauxites de Kindia* is a Soviet affair.

Now Touré is wooing American and European banks and governments to invest in second-generation bauxite mining schemes as well as an iron ore mining venture. The capital expenditure is so great for power generating facilities, ports, railroads and mining equipment that most backers have got cold feet. A serious blow to Guinea's development plans for the Mifergui-Nimba iron ore deposit was the recent Common Market decision to back financially a competing scheme in Brazil. The Nimba mine project, potentially the largest in Africa, will probably have to be shelved, as the outlook for iron ore consumption is not promising during the next decade. The future of new bauxite mines and an aluminium plant are also in doubt. The country's foreign debt is approaching \$1.5 bn. and private banking institutions are reluctant to boost their exposure in the country, despite the New York conference and reception organised in early July by David Rockefeller and

Chase Manhattan Bank so that Touré could put his views to managers of 100 US multinationals. (Earlier Touré met with Ronald Reagan).

Attempts have been made since 1978 to liberalise the highly bureaucratic economic structure by allowing private traders to open up retail and wholesale shops for most products except basic foodstuffs. There is now a far better supply of goods, and a once flourishing black market, largely based on trade with Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, has been much reduced.

Agriculture, however, is in sad shape. Farmers totally lack incentives and collective farms are hopelessly inefficient. Low producer prices, coupled with favourable trading opportunities on the local black-market and in neighbouring countries, have resulted in only a small share of Guinea's agricultural production passing through the official distribution system. The national currency, the Syli (Elephant), is practically worthless and is traded at up to four times its official value against the CFA franc and US dollar. Guinean authorities say that they aim to make eventually the Syli fully convertible — a suggestion which should not be taken seriously.

One of the major brakes on the economy is institutionalised corruption, a means by which the élite develop and maintains its political and tribal clientèle. Sometimes, however, things go too far. Last spring, Touré promised to pursue vigorously a government clean-up campaign by cutting back on overstaffed state enterprises and pushing through inquiries into the operations of such concerns as *Importex*, the state export-import monopoly. The state mineral exporting body, *Prominex* is now to reduce its staff and submit a detailed account of all minerals shipped through the port of Conakry. The biggest surprise involved the sacking of Touré's half brother, Abraham Kabassan Keita, minister of public works. He was accused of using for the construction of his own villas building materials destined for the OAU facilities. Several junior officials were also axed.

The affair was clearly only the tip of the iceberg. The issue is extremely sensitive because it directly involves the Touré family clan. The government is largely a family matter. In fact, one of Keita's faithfules tried to assault Touré in his palace, the third assassination attempt against him in the last three years. The two clans of the extended presidential family are kept happy with retainers in Conakry and in the hinterland. Basically, the two clans include Touré's half brothers and his brothers-in-law. In the first category is

Abdoulaye Touré, foreign minister; Ismael Touré, minister of mines; and Siaka Touré, minister of transport. The second clan is composed of Sékou Chérif, minister of the interior; Moussa Diakité, minister of housing and urban development; and Seydou Keita, minister of youth.

It is an open secret that President Touré's wish is to make an official visit to Paris, thereby consolidating the rapprochement with France. Former president Giscard d'Estaing made a trip to Guinea in 1978, and Touré was supposed to repay the visit last year. However, François Mitterrand's election placed unexpected obstacles on the path of the Franco-Guinean rapprochement, for Touré had lashed out at the socialists when one of their members wrote a critical book on Guinea's political system, focusing on the poor human rights record of Touré. We understand that Touré had to cancel a planned trip to Paris last spring when the Mitterrand administration refused to muzzle the vociferous Guinean opposition in France. The trip could be rescheduled for early autumn, but hiccups still exist. The French are requesting a reply to an official note from Paris stating that a dozen or so missing Guineans with French nationality have died in prison. Touré's trip may be scuttled unless Guinean diplomacy is convincing. Other difficulties exist too:- if France has again become Conakry's chief commercial partner, French aid remains very limited because Touré refuses to deal with what he calls the "neo-colonial" minister of development and cooperation, maintaining relations only with the Quai d'Orsay • /

GUINEA

BRIEFS

USSR-GUINEA TV AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement in the field of information was signed on Friday, 18 June by Guinean Radio and Television (RTG) and the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio. Representing Guinea were Ansoumane Bangoura, principal private secretary at the General Information Commissariat; Emmanuel Katty, director general of Information Services; and Hadiatou Sow, assistant editor of the RTG. The Soviet party included His Excellency, Ambassador of the USSR to Guinea Comrade V. Kitayev, and the editor of USSR Radio and Television, Sergei Evseyev. In the view of its promoters, the agreement between the two organs of the press reflects the friendship and loyal cooperation between the USSR and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Comrade Sekou Kaba, a member of the Central Committee and the commissioner general for information, who was to receive the two parties afterward, was delighted with the spirit of initiative which animated the Guinean and Soviet information staff. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 20-26 Jun 82 p 8]
9805

CSO: 4719/1154

COUP ATTEMPT COULD JEOPARDIZE U. S. RDF EFFORTS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Aug 82 pp 3-4

[Text]

With pockets of resistance still being mopped up by government forces four days after the attempted military coup, it is too early to draw conclusions. But for at least one week before the attempt it was evident that a plot existed among sections of the armed forces. Logically, in order to maximise its chances of success, the attempt should have begun a week later, when President Daniel arap Moi would have been in Tripoli with a contingent of ministers. We understand that this was in fact the original schedule for the attempt. Why the attempt was not stopped beforehand is another question.

At this time it is most unclear as to which airforce units were actively involved in the plot. Initially it was reported that the air cavalry battalion formed the core of rebellion. Kenyan military sources then denied it. The arrival at Dar-es-Salaam airport of a Kenyan DHC-5D Buffalo transport aircraft with four Kenyan soldiers on board initially supported the air cavalry thesis: one of the four, according to the Tanzanian government, was a Col. Odipo, said to be commander of the air cavalry battalion. Certainly early on Sunday morning at least two F-5 airforce planes flew over Nairobi in apparent support of the rebels. Perhaps significantly no word has yet been heard of Brig. Gen. Peter Kariuki, airforce commander. By Tuesday it appeared that the army and the General Service Unit (GSU) had rounded up and put under arrest all the airforce personnel they could find. But with rebel resistance at airforce headquarters at Embakasi (which is also the army's aircraft base) and the other bases at Eastleigh and Nanyuki, the wholesale involvement of the airforce began to look increasingly likely.

The execution of the attempted coup was obviously a shambles. That would support the thesis that it was almost entirely an NCO and junior rank affair. (About

six more senior officers have so far been tentatively named). Apart from the taking of the radio station, the brief encirclement of some key buildings, including State House, and the apparent attacks (including mortar) on houses of one or two politicians, the strategy for the attempt is most vague.

Whether any prominent politicians have been hurt or killed remained unclear for several days. At the first cabinet meeting, 48 hours after the attempt, we understand that Mwai Kibaki, minister of home affairs, Munyuwa Waiyaki, minister of agriculture, Stanley Oloitipitip, minister of local government, and Titus Mbathi, minister of labour, were absent.

With reports of some servicemen discarding their uniforms, it is clear that a military post-mortem will take several weeks. If indeed the entire airforce was party to the attempt, or knew of the plan, the government has a formidable problem. If the air cavalry battalion, which is dovetailed into the army command, did play a prominent part, the problem is worse, not least because traditionally Kenya has maintained fairly small armed forces. During the Kenyatta era it was commonly assumed that the paramilitary GSU (about 2,000 men) by itself could out gun the army. That may no longer be the case. But the total strength of the army is still only 12,000, compared to the airforce strength of just over 2,000.

The US response to the affair will wait until a solid account of events emerges. With the US Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) bases in Africa nearly all looking shaky, the Pentagon is greatly worried at the more difficult prospect of safeguarding its RDF agreement with Kenya, through which it is building up port facilities at Mombasa and constructing other onshore facilities. (RDF facilities in Africa consist of those in Morocco, Somalia, Diego Garcia and Egypt, whose

defence minister said earlier this week that US military facilities in Egypt may well become politically impossible to retain at the same level).

This year's US Foreign Military Assistance (FMS) programme for Kenya consists of \$22m of credits and \$10m of grants. (Compared to a total of \$90m since 1950). The aim of the programme is to give the airforce a credible defence (and strike) capability with F-5Es with Sidewinder missiles, and to greatly enlarge and improve anti-tank capabilities by setting up the army with about 40 *Hughes* 500MD Defender helicopters equipped with anti-tank guided weapons. So far this year Kenya has taken delivery of 32 of the above helicopters and two F-5F trainer aircraft. (Plus equipment for the ongoing F-5 support programme and various navigational aides etc).

Early reports spoke of damage to installations, and equipment at Embakasi and Nanyuki. If a large part of the airforce was involved in the coup attempt, the F-5 programme could obviously go on ice for a time. Alternatively, if it were politically desirable, it may be possible to increase the US International Military and Educational Training (IMET) allocation for Kenya in order to re-staff hastily the airforce.

Much depends on how the Kenyan government reacts — whether it will give those units of the armed forces which are convincingly loyal, a mandate to take a much more prominent part in the running of the country, or whether, conscious of a need to preempt the growing current of popular dissatisfaction with government, it will become more liberal. In the following issue we will examine the post-coup ramifications in detail •

CSO: 4700/1770

KENYA

ROK DAILY: ROK-KENYA 18 AUGUST COMMUNIQUE

SK200122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 p 5

["Excerpts" from 13-Point Communique issued by S. Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi at end of Chon's Kenyan Visit 18 August 82]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Daniel T. Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs Chon Tu-hwan paid a state visit to the Republic of Kenya from 17th to 19th August 1982.

The President and Mrs Chon were accompanied by H.E. Mr Kim Chun-song, deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning; H.E. Mr Yi Pom-sok, minister of foreign affairs; H.E. Mr Kim Tong-hwi, minister of commerce and industry; H.E. Mr Kang Sok-chae, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya; H.E. Dr Ham Pyong-chun, secretary general to the president; Gen Kim Yun-ho, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and other senior government officials and business leaders of the Republic of Korea.

2. During his visit, His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan paid a courtesy call on His Excellency President Daniel T. Arap Moi at the State House. The Korean president laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. He also called on his worship the mayor of Nairobi and made a tour of Masai Mara National Park.

3. The two presidents discussed matters of mutual interest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The two presidents held bilateral talks on matters of mutual interest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

4. The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Kenya have been strengthened in various fields and they agreed on the need to expand this cooperation in an effort to further consolidate the existing friendly ties.

5. The two presidents exchanged views on the recent developments in the world in general and Africa and Asia in particular, and shared the view that the maintenance of the international peace and security depends on strict respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonintervention in internal affairs of other states.

Motivated by this understanding, they called for immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanese territory in order to enable its people to resume political control of their territory under the guidance of a national and effective government.

They reaffirmed the right of the Palestine people to self-determination and establishment of an independent state of their own in the region.

6. The two presidents reviewed, in depth, the latest developments in the southern region of Africa and reaffirmed their total support to and solidarity with the people of Namibia in their just struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by racist regime of South Africa.

To that effect, they commended the effort of the western contact group in their search for a just and lasting solution to the problem of Namibia and reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to accede to sovereignty and full independence on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435.

They strongly condemned the South African regime for its policy of apartheid and unreservedly supported the people of Azania in their struggle to free themselves from this inhuman system.

President Chon paid high tribute to the various initiatives undertaken by President Moi in his capacity as the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, aimed at attaining the goals of political understanding and economic cooperation among the African countries.

7. President Chon, reviewing the situation on the Korean Peninsula, explained in detail the efforts of the government of the Republic of Korea in trying to achieve the reunification of the peninsula by peaceful means.

He particularly emphasized that the only realistic way to achieve eventual reunification is by holding direct talks between the highest authorities of South and North Korea.

President Moi, appreciating the efforts and initiatives of the Republic of Korea, assured President Chon of continued Kenyan Government's support of the dialogue as advocated by the Korean Government.

8. The two presidents reviewed the current trends in the world economic situation which adversely affects their efforts towards faster and sustained economic development. They agreed that the question of the North-South dialogue, aimed at restructuring the present international economic order is one of the most pressing problems that the international community needs to resolve.

The two presidents appealed to the developed countries to abandon their uncompromising position so that the proposed global negotiations could be launched as soon as possible with a view to contributing to the establishment of the new international economic order, taking into account the special needs and interests of the developing countries.

9. President Chon explained the efforts of the Korean Government in promoting cooperative relations among the developing countries and in particular the role played by the Republic of Korea as a member of the African Development Fund, aimed at participating in the economic and social development of the African states.

In this context, he expressed his hope that Korea would become a member of the African Development Bank in the near future, thus making greater financial contribution and further strengthening the existing cooperation between Korea and the African continent.

10. The two presidents expressed their shared conviction that cooperation between the developing countries must be accorded as much importance as the cooperation between developing countries and developed country.

They further concurred that the two countries should share the experiences acquired in the course of their respective economic development, thereby, enhancing the existing economic ties. In this context, the two presidents agreed to broaden and accelerate technical and economic cooperation in the fields of education, agriculture, livestock industry, fishing, manufacturing industry, health, tourism, science and technology through the exchange of experts and technicians.

The two presidents agreed on the need to further promote the expansion of trade between the two countries and emphasized the importance of promoting joint ventures between Kenyan and Korean private investors.

They also agreed on the need to maintain regular official consultations on cooperation activities and exploration of further areas of cooperation.

11. The Kenyan president extended his congratulations to the President of Korea on the designation of Seoul as the venue for the 1988 Olympic Games and assured of Kenya intention to participate in the games.

President Chon reiterated his country's desire to promote understanding and friendship among all nations in the Olympic spirit of mutual respect. The two presidents agreed on the need to encourage further cooperation in the field of sports between the two countries.

12. The two presidents shared the view that the current visit of President Chon greatly helped to enhance the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries, thereby opening a new era of cooperation between Kenya and Korea through mutual understanding and personal contacts.

13. President Chon expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm and friendly reception and hospitality accorded to him and his entire party by the Kenyan Government and people, and cordially invited President Moi to visit the Republic of Korea at a mutually convenient time.

The Kenyan president accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the return visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

CSO: 4700/1803

KENYA

KENYAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, OAU COMMANDER

EA201706 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. The message was delivered to him by Zambian Foreign Minister Prof Lameck Goma. During the brief discussion with the envoy President Moi paid special tribute to the Zambian president for his tireless efforts in fighting for freedom for the oppressed peoples in Southern Africa.

President Moi said that Kenya was happy that Zambia had been chosen to be the headquarters of the Preferential Trade Agreement. The president reiterated his appeal to African countries to tackle African problems within the context of African solidarity.

The meeting was also attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; the Chief Secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini, and the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Japheth Shamalla.

At another function, President Moi received and held talks with Gen Godfrey Ejigu, who was the commander of the OAU's peace-keeping force in Chad. During the meeting President Moi was presented with the final report of the forces' operation in Chad before they were withdrawn at the end of June this year.

President Moi hailed the role played by the peace-keeping force in Chad, saying that he would prepare medals to be presented to all officers and men from all the countries that contributed to the troops.

Present were the Minister for Regional Development, Science and Technology, Mr Nicholas Biwott, and the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Japhethshamalla. General Ejigu was accompanied by Col Samuel Macharia, who was the chairman of the observer group.

CSO: 4700/1803

KENYA

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS REDUCED--The government has announced an immediate 10 percent reduction on the importation of crude oil. Making the announcement in Nairobi today, Energy Minister (Kabere) Mmbijiwe however assured the nation that adequate measures had been taken to ensure that there are enough oil supplies in the country. The minister said that the measures to be introduced will include a system that will guarantee equitable distribution of the products and their proper utilization in relation to essential services and the national general development program. [Text] [EA200318 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82 EA]

NEW POLICE CHIEF APPOINTED--The new Commissioner of Police, Mr Bernard Njiinu, has promised to work tirelessly to mold the country's police force into a symbol of peace and development. Mr Njiinu, who was appointed to his present post yesterday by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, thanked the president for appointing him commissioner of police and assured him of his personal loyalty and that of the entire police force. Until his appointment yesterday, Mr Njiinu served as deputy commissioner of police in charge of operations. [Text] [EA221948 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1803

WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST DROP, SAYS CHIEF JONATHAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

MASERU. — The Lesotho Government would adopt a new approach in dealing with Lesotho's "enemies", the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan said at the weekend.

"We will fight to the last drop of our blood in the land of our birth," he said at the funeral of the assassinated Minister of Works, Mr Jobo K Rampeta, who was shot dead with two of his aides in an ambush by three gunmen, allegedly members of the Lesotho Liberation Army.

Dr Jonathan said he had had to restrain some of his Ministers

from adopting an "eye for an eye" attitude towards the self-exiled commander of the LLA and leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, and the South African authorities, who the Lesotho Premier said were training, equipping and sheltering the LLA.

Dr Jonathan said Mr Mokhehle was dividing the Basotho nation by accepting South African aid and stated this was a political blunder.

The Law Office was preparing electoral regulations and an election would be held soon regardless of the LLA and the BCP.

The Prime Minister

said his party and Government were very capable of dealing with the civil violence "as I have a very strong task force".

The funeral was attended by several thousand people, including King Moshoeshoe II, Cabinet Ministers and representatives from Zambia, Kenya and Nigeria and also from KwaZulu's Inkatha movement.

The Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Mr Peete Peete, said Mr Mokhehle was "in league with the boers" in killing Lesotho citizens.

"South Africa fights Lesotho for its refusal

to accept apartheid, oppression of the Black people and in fact all of us in the Government are targets of Mokhehle and South Africa because of our unflinching opposition to South Africa," he said, calling on Mr Mokhehle to return to Lesotho in terms of the 1981 amnesty.

"We have other alternatives to stop the killing of our people by Mokhehle and the boers — they will also die — we are not afraid of them." — Sapa.

'Accusations Divert Attention'

SOUTH Africa was still awaiting a reply from Lesotho on a border incident in which members of the Lesotho paramilitary unit "cold-bloodedly" wounded workers on a South African farm, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Reacting to accusations made in Maseru at the funeral of assassinated Minister of Works, Mr Jobo Rampeta, that

the Basutoland Congress Party was accepting South African aid, Mr Botha said:

"The Lesotho-Government regularly makes these sort of accusations to take attention away from the precarious conditions in Lesotho and border violations carried out by Lesotho . . ."

As an example Mr Botha mentioned the incident in which members of Lesotho's paramilitary unit "cold-bloodedly" attacked and

wounded Black workers" on a South African border farm.

South Africa had replied to the Lesotho government's allegations in a communiqué, the Minister said, but the Republic was still awaiting a reply from Lesotho on its "instance of violent conduct."

In Maseru on Saturday the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said at Mr Rampeta's funeral he had had to restrain some of his Ministers from adopting an "eye for an eye" attitude towards the self-exiled com-

mander of the Lesotho Liberation Army and leader of the Basutoland Congress Party, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, and the South African authorities.

He said South Africa was training, equipping and sheltering the LLA.

Dr Jonathan said Mr Mokhehle was dividing the Basotho nation by accepting South African aid and stated this was a political blunder.

Mr Rampeta was allegedly killed by members of the LLA. — Sapa.

LESOTHO

SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPORT FOR MOKHELE CHARGED

MB251312 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The South African newspaper, GOLDEN CITY PRESS, of the 22nd of August 1982, says Ntsu Mokhele (head of the Lesotho Liberation Army) is staying in South Africa, where he is waging a war against the Lesotho Government. The newspaper says through its investigations, it was told that Mokhele operates from Welkom Vereeniging and Soweto under heavy guard. The newspaper also says the South African security police are aware of the LLA activities. Security police are not only aware but they also provide the LLA the logistics of the (?army).

At this juncture, it is important to note that this newspaper, GOLDEN CITY PRESS, has openly stated that Mokhele is living in South Africa and his LLA men have bases in that country from where they mount the attacks on Lesotho.

Some South African papers have repeatedly avoided this fact and cowardly stated that Mokhele lived on the Lesotho-South African borders. The same newspaper, GOLDEN CITY PRESS, has also clearly stated that the South African security police are aware of the LLA activities.

Armed with this information, it would be foolish of any sober minded South African not to believe repeated accusations of the Lesotho Government that if it were not because of the support the LLA receives from the South African Government, it would not be existing and mounting its attacks on Lesotho from the South African soil.

It is gratifying to note that some South African newspapers are beginning to write the truth that Lesotho has consistently spoken. The newspaper story confirms that Mokhele operates from South Africa--with full knowledge of the South African authorities--to destabilize Lesotho by murdering the Basuthu people and black South African political refugees living in Lesotho.

GOLDEN CITY PRESS further reports that one Basuthu Congress Party contact in South Africa said the LLA was receiving its military training in Zambia. It would be stupid of anybody to believe this story, moreso because Mokhele was expelled from Zambia because of his sinister activities against Lesotho, and

his debased involvement with South Africa as its backyard stooge. Lesotho and Zambia have friendly and cordial relations. The allegation is merely intended to mar these relations. We have seen through it.

It is strange that Ntsu Mokhelem as commander of the LLA, should be living in South Africa while his army is allegedly in training bases provided by Zambia from where he was kicked out.

CSO: 4007/1807

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

VS MONIMA MEETING--The Central Committee of Vondrona Sosialista MONIMA will hold its annual meeting in Antananrivo 6-8 September. It will examine the current crisis of the Malagasy people and international developments and the activities of the Party and its affiliate democratic organizations since the last meeting of the CC in September 1981. The CC will define the Party's position on the upcoming presidential election and notify the public of its stand. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4719/1307

STATE CONSIDERING TIGHTER GRIP ON MINING INDUSTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] **RADICAL CHANGES** amounting to tighter State control of Namibia's mining industry are envisaged by the Territory's interim government.

This was spelt out by Chairman of the Ministers' Council Dirk Mudge at the socio-economic conference in Windhoek yesterday.

Speaking during the session on Namibia's primary economic sectors, Mr Mudge announced that the following alternatives were being considered by the interim government:

- Restructuring of the Diamond Board of SWA;
- Creation of a national mining resources council;
- Appointment of Government representatives on the Boards of major mining companies in Namibia;
- Government taking shares in the major mining companies.
- And the formation of a separate Department of Mines.

Mr Mudge did not dwell on the alternatives in greater detail and received hardly any feedback from the conference, although he asked for comments off the floor.

The only reaction came from Windhoek business-

sman Eric Lang who recently launched a private investigation into the rôle of the SA State and foreign interests in Namibia's economy.

Mr Lang said the effectiveness of restructuring the Diamond Board depended on "who would be involved."

Mr Mudge's announcements yesterday follow criticisms by Mr Lang of the composition and management of the Diamond Board at a public meeting earlier this year.

At this meeting Mr Lang also urged the formation of a mineral resources council for Namibia.

Apparently responding to Mr Lang's call, the Ministers' Council Chairman yesterday said the mining council would oversee the exploitation of the country's mineral resources.

In a memorandum submitted to the conference yesterday, Mr Lang accused the Government of violating its own stated principle that "a watchful

eye must be kept on the forming of monopolies, environmental pollution, erosion and exploitation of resources."

This principle is contained in a recently published policy statement by the interim government's Development Advisory Council, Mr Lang pointed out.

Addressing the conference Mr Lang said "There is no effective control over the production and export of our mineral wealth. The industry has been left to police itself."

The best example, possibly, "of the abrogation of government responsibility and of a merely cosmetic control mechanism" was the Diamond Board, added Mr Lang.

He concluded his memorandum with questions relating specifically to the Territory's mining industry.

- "Why is there no effective monitoring of our mineral exports, especially diamonds, copper, silver, lead, zinc, and tin?"
- "When will government staff the mining inspector's office adequately and create a minerals bureau?"

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES GOVERNMENT STREAMLINE SYSTEM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] STAFF REPORTER

- SWA should scrap the second-tier system of government and keep government in general to a minimum.

This is the view of leading Windhoek businessman and member of the Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Mr Larry Kritzinger.

He was addressing the Socio-economic conference in Windhoek yesterday on behalf of the Chamber.

"We feel strongly that the country cannot afford either politically or financially, the present system of second-tier government's" he said.

"The rumours of mismanagement, poor record-keeping and corruption are frightening to say the least. The whole system of government must be simplified and streamlined. The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Mudge, has gone on record that his policy is one of 'minimum government'. We heartily agree with those sentiments and look forward to the earliest possible realisation thereof," he said.

"Like the rest of the

private sector and no doubt the State itself, we are disappointed with the 1982 Budget. We warned in 1981 that we were living above our means and now we have to pay the price. The cost of government, together with the exorbitant drought subsidies granted to farmers, have cost us dearly."

Turning to taxation, Mr Kritzinger said that in general the new tax laws were conducive to long term investment, but the Chamber of Commerce and Industry was disappointed that the State saw fit to levy the five percent and 10 percent surcharges on company and personal taxation so soon after the previous rates were announced.

"Actions such as these confirm the suspicions in the minds of the private sector that tax rates will continue to increase, whereas it should be Government's stated policy to keep reducing tax rates to lower and lower levels to encourage entrepreneur savings and so create development capital," he said.

"The surcharges are even less justifiable when it is considered that they will produce merely R1m for

the Central Government revenue and R4m for the second-tier government (which has the least need for it.)

"The Chamber's members are disappointed that there are no fiscal measures to encourage education, training and exports.

"In order to keep our tax laws simple, we are of the opinion that such measures should be the preserve of the department concerned. We would therefore like to see the Department of National Education granting subsidies to worthy training and education schemes embarked on by the private sector, including the mining industry.

"Similarly, the Department of Economic Affairs must be geared to stimulate exports by granting cash allowances in appropriate cases," he said.

CSO: 4700/1768

DAMARA, COLORED LEADERS REFUSE TO JOIN 'DTA' CONFERENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] THE CHAIARMEN of both the Damara and Coloured Executive Committees were notable absentees at today's Socio-economic conference in Windhoek.

In a statement issued yesterday by Damara Executive Chairman, Mr Justus Garoëb, Mr Garoëb says he appreciates that he was invited but he rejects the political connotations attached to the conference.

Another member of the Executive Committee plus

a top Damara Government public official were invited along with Mr Garoëb, but the rejection of the invitation has been a blanket one.

Mr Garoëb says "we appreciate the spirit in which we have been given recognition, but we are reluctant to be used for the political ends of others.

"If the conference was free of any politics and if it was opened by a neutral person such as the Administrator General, then we would fully have been prepared to cooperate, but

under the circumstances we reject the conference with the contempt it deserves."

The Chairman of the Coloured Executive, Mr Barney Barnes, told The Advertiser yesterday afternoon that he felt much the same as Mr Garoëb did and that he was reluctant to be part of the Ministers' Council's window dressing.

He felt that the conference was totally politically directed and was intended to serve only the interests of the DTA, and not the country at large.

CSO: 4700/1768

NAMIBIA

GAROËB, KALANGULA FORGE CLOSER TIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] THE Damara-Raad agreed in principle at its congress during the weekend at Usakos to cooperate in a UN-supervised election with the CDA, Labour Party and Liberation Front.

Negotiations for closer cooperation between Damara-Raad and CDA leaders Justus Garoëb and Peter Kalangula started in April followed later by the inclusion of Messrs Barney Barnes and Hans Diergaardt.

This link-up between these parties makes the alliance one of the strongest in the country.

The Damara-Raad has made it clear in one resolution however that it will also approach Swapo at the highest level on the Namibian issue as it regards Swapo as an imperative factor in bringing about a satisfactory solution to the country's difficulties.

The Damara-Raad has decided not to change its name and emblem for the time being in the quest for

greater unity because of the risks involved for the organisation and because of other practical problems that could arise.

The congress emphatically committed the Damara-Raad to a free and fair election in SWA but only if it leads international recognition of the new order and if it leads to a genuine independent Namibia.

Turning to issues on the home front, the Damara-Raad decided:

- To sort out the privileged position the DTA has relative to the second-tier authorities;
- To challenge SA to treat all politically parties in SWA equally and for it to stop supporting the DTA financially.

The congress was attended by about 1 200 people.

CSO: 4700/1768

COUNTRY'S FUTURE OPTIONS EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] Negotiations for a UN-supervised election continued this week in New York and elsewhere at a swift pace but the prospects of the election actually materialising become dimmer by the day.

And SA is not the prime reason; the issue has become too complex to draw such a simple conclusion.

Moreover, the days are over that the Namibian issue can be treated in absolute isolation; it is now more intensely internationalised than ever, the super powers are playing an increasingly bigger role and the SWA and Angolan issues have become inextricably linked.

Lets look at the basics:

● The SA Government is not prepared to agree to the election unless the Cubans withdraw. The reason is partly strategic

and partly because PM Piet Botha does not want to be seen to be selling the Whites in SWA down the river;

● The Soviet Union which has a bigger say in Luanda than is generally appreciated would be most reluctant to allow the MPLA to agree to such a withdrawal;

● And the MPLA cannot afford to buck either the Soviets, Cubans or East Germans, and even if it did, it would make itself most vulnerable to a palace revolution and a terrific onslaught by Unita which already occupies the greater part of Angola's south-east.

This situation is made even more complicated by the Americans giving tacit support to SA's stand, and certainly not least because of the US's own interests in the matter.

The US is naturally anti-Soviet and as such

is not particularly well-disposed towards or sympathetic to a Soviet-influenced and perhaps controlled marxist regime in Luanda which in any event has limited popular support and which is opposed by a strongly Western group, namely Unita.

Moreover, the Ford Republican Administration gave Unita considerable moral support in the 1975 Angolan civil war and Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi presently has fairly easy access to the highest echelons of the US and other Western governments.

The Reagan Administration indeed would be much happier with Dr Savimbi in power in Luanda; the US's political and economic leverage in Angola would be substantially greater, its interests in Zaire, SWA and SA would be better

assured and its muscle in Africa at large would be largely consolidated.

Also significant in the background to the present Namibian settlement process is that the political and economic situation in Angola has become so volatile that Angola may lend itself to major upheavals in the near future which could change the entire direction of the Namibian settlement process.

What does this add up to? Simply this: Unita could rise to power in Angola, the Western initiative on a SWA settlement could collapse once and for all and Swapo might find itself out in the cold without a formidable base to direct its military operations into SWA.

These developments could then also prove extremely icy for Zambia and Zimbabwe.

So what are the options for SWA then?

- The status quo, except for changes that might emerge from an internally-supervised election sometime next year;

- The SA and SWA governments dealing directly with Swapo to reach agreement as was mooted by DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge two months ago;

- Or a new constituent assembly being set up to draft an alternative to the present AG 8 interim constitution.

The two former options are unlikely; most internal parties would be

unhappy about the first confederation plan had option while Swapo its origins in Pretoria, would reject the second. and if the powers that be

Which leaves us with are set on implementing the third option and this scheme in some most likely.

If that materialises, possible that Owambo the delegates to the constituent assembly could be elected in an internally-supervised

and other northern areas will be hived off from the central and southern areas.

election, or they could be traditional leaders (elected second-tier leaders) as proposed by Aktur, or the formula could include both these aspects.

The assurances given by Messrs John Vorster and Piet Botha during the past few years (and raised again by Mr

It has been said that NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius at the most recent NP congress) will Pretorius' federation or then be fully met.

CSO: 4700/1768

LANG ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF DECEIVING PUBLIC

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Aug 82 pp 3, 9

[Text] THE SA Administration is guilty of "selectively hiding and distorting the economic statistics vital to a proper assessment of the Namibian economy and violating the fundamental democratic principle of "informed consent of the citizens."

This accusation was levelled by Windhoek businessman Eric Lang when he addressed the economic conference in Windhoek this week. He suggested the conference was "designed to defuse criticism, not to find solutions."

Mr Lang said the SA Government, with the assistance of the SWA Administration, has "stunned, not promoted," the Territory's development in its own and foreign business interests.

This has been the case since the inception of the Mandate and "contrary to all its pronouncements," Mr Lang said.

He went on to list several indicators supporting his claim:

● In 1980 SA produced approximately R600 worth of minerals per capita while Namibia produced

only R630, despite its much smaller population;

- Between 1946 and 1981 CDM generated after tax profits of approximately R4.7 billion on sales in the region of R16 billion at current prices;

- The Territory's agriculture is still "a mere adjunct of the SA cartel and subject to all the socialistic malpractices that SA politics have imposed on the industry";
- With the exception of fish and meat canning and the smelting of copper, none of Namibia's raw materials extracted are of benefit locally.

- And the Namibian fishing industry remains mainly in the hands of SA cartels, except for one factory, with SA being one of the leading 'foreign' exploiters of the Territory's fishing resources.

Because nearly all the profits from the major sectors of the economy left the country to be invested in SA and elsewhere, Namibia was today "dependent on SA handouts because none of our administrations over the past 60 years insisted that at least a portion of the billions in profits are reinvested in Namibia."

"Had we done this the

accumulative effect would probably have created a GDP double of what it is today," reckoned Mr Lang.

"I am convinced that the facade of official bluff is crumbling and that the citizens of this country will judge this government harshly in any future elections," Mr Lang warned.

IRONIC

"It is not ironic that the government of the day is calling a conference to discuss the very problems it has inherited and is perpetuating."

Mr Lang listed recently published policy statements by the SWA Development Advisory Committee, and said each one was "consistently violated."

These are:

- Namibia should come first in all economic decisions;
- Socio-economic benefits must be spread across the whole population
- The economy must be market oriented;
- A close watch must be kept on the forming of monopolies, environmental pollution, erosion, over-exploitation of resources,

especially by foreign interests; and

- A close watch must be kept on "every cent" of Government spending.

Mr Lang disclosed that he had launched a private investigation into Namibia's economic system.

However, he "ran into official barriers wherever I turned and was eventually forced to use informal channels and unorthodox methods of enquiry."

He continued: "Along the way I discovered to my relief that there are still enough government officials who are not prepared to be part of a government cover-up and who still have the interests of the nation at heart."

MINOR
ERRORS

Referring to certain allegations he made earlier this year concerning the economy — mining in particular — Mr Lang said he had to date received "no convincing refutations, except a few minor factual errors."

Satisfactory answers from the mining authorities have also not been given, he added.

"Subsequent research has convinced me that

aside from minor inaccuracies I was more than right in my allegations."

Turning to the present government system in Namibia, Mr Lang said "While the sins of 32 years of National Party government are now catching up with us, the bungled change-over to a new dispensation under AG 8 has led the partial breakdown of sections of the government machinery.

"Severe understaffing, the appointment of political cronies not qualified to fill their positions, running battles on different government levels and an increase in corruption have undermined large sections of the bureaucracy."

This was tantamount to the Territory's political leaders "fiddling while Rome burns," he charged.

Several questions need to be asked, according to Mr Lang.

These are:

- Why does the Government hide some of the statistics on the economy — mining in particular? Contrary to official reasons that vital information would "benefit our overseas enemies". Mr Lang argued that "the brunt of the statistical handicap is borne by the opposition in the country and the business community that is trying to plan its investments within a data-vacuum.

- Why does the Government allow the dangerous understaffing of the Auditor-General's office and that of the Receiver of Revenue at a time when the country's finances are in chaos?

- When will Government introduce legislation and

create investment instruments designed to encourage the reinvestment of profits for local development?

- Why does the Government not sit down with the SA Government and demand the redefinition of the trading relationship as one of equal partners?

- When will the Government face up to the fact that the agricultural community is not viable in its present form and stop maintaining this unviable state with ill-conceived subsidies?

Mr Lang called for creative governments planning for the long term "as if we had independence already or as if independence will never come — both scenarios need a valid economy."

The productive reinvestment in physical and social infrastructure of the Territory could have led to the more equitable redistribution of wealth and the creation of a middle-class — "the only effective bulwark against communism," according to Mr Lang.

ISLANDS' ROLE IN RELATIONS WITH SA ASSESSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Aug 82 pp 6-7

[Article by David Pieters: "Namibia's Future Falklands?"]

[Text] A DOZEN tiny islands strung along Namibia's southern coast and which are claimed by SA as its sovereign territory, are expected to play a prominent role in future relations between the two countries.

For, just as SA's Walvis Bay enclave has its own territorial and fishing waters along the sea front, so each of these islands have their own territorial and fishing zones.

Mr Dormel Vosloo, Director of Walvis Bay said in a recent interview that each island had its off-shore rights, and the whole question "could become interesting in the future."

A spokesman for the Fisheries Division of SA's Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, commented from Pretoria: "There can be no doubt that the islands belong to SA, and that each has its own claims to territorial and fishing rights."

And SWA's Secretary for Economic Affairs Piet Kruger clarified the present position.

Since each island falls inside SWA's 13 sea-mile

territorial zone, internationally agreed formulae have to be applied to resolve conflicting claims and rights.

The SA Admiralty is in possession of ocean charts tracing out the precise outlines of each island's zones.

There are two zones - a territorial off-shore zone and a fishing zone which theoretically stretches the full 200 sea miles - as in the case of the rest of the Namibia coast.

The International Conference of South East Atlantic Fisheries is also in position of charts fixing the exact boundaries of the interweaving water zones, calculated along international principles of maritime law.

In effect, SA has a sovereign claim to 20 percent of Namibia's waters within 200 miles off the coast, south of Swakopmund (where Walvis Bay's northern boundary lies), but only a seven percent of

the Territory's waters from the Cunene to the Orange rivers, taken as a whole.

DISCREET

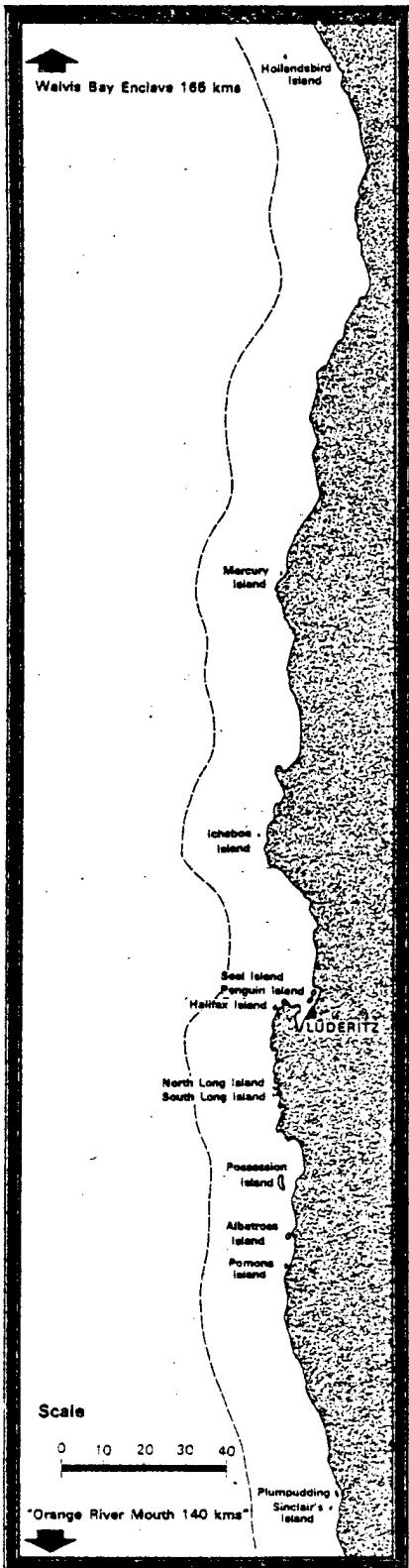
On the charts, each island has its specific zones, but for practical reasons these discreet zones are not being enforced by SA. Instead they are regarded as part of Namibia's territorial and fishing waters for the present, Mr Kruger said.

His view was confirmed by SA's Department of Agriculture and Fisheries as well as Mr Vosloo.

But after Namibia's independence, the situation will have to be negotiated, they all agree.

Mr Kruger explained the application of 'equidistance' which was used to fix each island's off-shore zones. The same international formula was used to mark Walvis Bay's sea front as well as Namibia's off-shore borders with Angola and SA in the south.

For example, the Walvis Bay off-shore territory does not stretch the full 200 sea miles into the Atlantic, but runs dead about 50 miles from the coast.



SA's 12 islands off Namibia's coast. There are 17 islands in total. Long Island is regarded as one. The dotted line is Namibia's 20 km territorial off-shore zone. Each island has an imaginary triangular shape of water around it, forming its own territorial and fishing waters. Waters on the landward side of each island are equally divided between the two countries.

This is a result of the method of calculation.

IMAGINARY

Basically, the method involves dropping imaginary perpendicular lines from each island onto the beach, both sides of the island (north and south).

From the points of intersection, two lines are projected out to sea in such a way that at any point on each line, the distance to the coast — again on both sides of the line — are equal.

What this boils down to is that the shape of the coastline is taken into account with each island.

Fears that SA's Seal and Penguin Islands in Lüderitz Bay would seal off virtually all access from the harbour to the sea, were dispelled by Mr Kruger, on detailing these calculations.

This is because an island inside a bay lands up with off-shore rights shaped in a triangle with its apex pointing out to sea. The bay therefore dominates the island's waters.

Hollandsbird, Mercury, Halifax, Long, Possession and Plumpudding islands also fall into this category.

SA islands lying next to Capes are Albatross, Pomona and Sinclair's island (previously called Roast Beef Island).

Islands off capes have triangular-shaped off-shore zones, with the base widening out to sea, giving the island a bigger off-shore area of fishing rights, until

the boundaries end at the 200-mile fishing limit.

Mr Kruger acknowledged, however, that theoretically, if poor relations did arise between an independent Namibia and SA, the latter could exploit its strategic off-shore claims to the islands and make things difficult for Namibia. This applies especially in the case of Lüderitzbucht — the Territory's only alternative harbour at this stage.

But Mr Kruger was quick to point out that international law also required the right of access by each country in areas of adjoining territorial waters.

Interestingly, the Kudu gas concession off Namibia's southern coast, also involves these islands, and their adjoining waters bordering on Namibia's.

Without disclosing any strategic details, Mr Kruger said most of the gas concession area falls inside Namibian waters.

TENSION

Some tension might arise here too, if the mining company one day decided to sink a production well in a SA triangle of water.

Namibia would then lose out.

There is also a diamond concession on some of the islands. The concession, according to Mr Walvis Bay's director, belongs to a company called Island Diamonds, and is presumably from the De Beers fold.

Seal culling and guano scraping concessions are given by the SA Depart-

ment of Agriculture and Fisheries to private SA contractors.

The collective sales value of both industries on all the islands is in the region of R200 000 a year, Mr Kruger estimated.

Other activities on the islands include patrolling and research services conducted by SA's Fisheries Division.

Mr Vosloo provided a checklist of the islands and their state of occupation and development.

● **Possession** (the biggest) — Permanently staffed and guano collected annually.

● **Penguin** — has a dwelling which is maintained but not occupied permanently. Guano scraped periodically.

● **Hollandsbird** — Uninhabited. Seals culled under concession.

● **Mercury** — Uninhabited house maintained. Guano scraped yearly

● **Ichaboe** — Permanently staffed by fisheries staff. Guano collected annually.

● **Seal** — Uninhabited house maintained and annual guano collections.

● **Halifax** — Same as Seal. In 1975 research began on the penguin colony.

● **Long and Albatros (smallest)** — Seal culling.

● **Pomona** — Penguin research commenced in 1975. Uninhabited house.

● **Plumpudding** — Uninhabited house. Fisheries research.

● **Sinclair** — Uninhabited house. Seals culled annually.

CSO: 4700/1768

SETTLEMENT SEEN INCHING ALONG

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Aug 82 pp 4-5

[Text]

Hopes of achieving a viable Namibian settlement will hang on developments in the next two weeks. Western diplomats remain optimistic that the South Africans will not back off at the last moment, and the imminent arrival of a South African military team in New York to discuss cease-fire arrangements augured well.

But the much-vaunted proximity talks which started on 6 July in New York (AC Vol 12 No 13), have proceeded erratically and not at the foreign minister level which the Western contact group had suggested would be appropriate. They have been in recess since the end of the month to enable a contact group team to visit Namibia to brief the internal parties on the outcome of the consultations to date.

South Africa has not formally stated its position on the remaining key issues: namely the type of electoral system, the composition and deployment of UNTAG troops and ceasefire arrangements. Bilateral talks between **Brand Fourie**, South African ambassador in Washington, and **Riaan Ecksteen**, former UN ambassador, have taken place primarily with US officials. At least this avoids some of the more fatuous arrangements necessary if the SWAPO and South African delegations were to meet in the same building.

Not surprisingly these arrangements have, however, fuelled suspicions by SWAPO and the front line states that private understandings have been reached to which they are not party. SWAPO's **Hidipo Hamutenya**, the organisation's Luanda-based secretary for information, claims that "there is no tangible evidence to show that any progress has been made on the Namibian negotiations over the last two months". Hamutenya, one of SWAPO's younger and most articulate and pragmatic senior leaders, has been heading the SWAPO delegation to the talks in New York, together with UN representative **Theo Ben Gurirab**.

SWAPO is certainly worried by the emphasis placed by both the US and South Africa on the need for Cuban troops to be withdrawn, and South African insistence that their withdrawal is now a precondition for Pretoria's compliance with a Namibian settlement. SWAPO also resents being left in the dark over the bilateral talks between the US and Angola and South Africa and the US.

The desire of SWAPO and the front line states to have a more formal negotiating framework in which South Africa directly participates, is motivated principally by the fear that there are now so many amplifications, interpretations, explanations, and modifications to the original settlement plan that even in the case of unconditional acceptance by all parties, it is doubtful whether they would agree on the terms they had previously agreed to. This is highlighted in the case of the cease-fire arrangements. Western diplomats now say that it would be unrealistic to expect a cease-fire to take effect from day one of the arrival of a UN military force. Instead a cease-fire would have to be established *before* implementation began.

The deployment of UNTAG, whose final composition has to be determined by the UN secretary-general, could in any case not take place by 15 August, the provisional date for a cease-fire. However it has been agreed that it will exclude contingents from both the contact group and front line states. So determination of its composition is not regarded as a serious obstacle. South Africa is clearly not willing to sign a formal cease-fire with SWAPO, as it would regard this as tantamount to conferring the legitimacy on SWAPO it has so strenuously opposed. This will mean that there will be no outside body to monitor an initial cease-fire until UNTAG is

deployed. It could provide Pretoria with a pretext for refusing to go through with implementation on the grounds of SWAPO violations of the truce.

Other elements of the settlement do however appear to have fallen into place. The impartiality issue has been resolved (AC Vol 23 No 13). It has also been accepted that a small part of the UNTAG force will be deployed in Angola and Zambia to ensure the restriction of armed SWAPO personnel there to base. The unwieldy Demilitarised Zone concept has been dropped – another concession by Angola, whose late president Agostinho Neto first proposed it in 1979. A comprehensive step-by-step procedure for the phasing-in of UN forces, and the reduction of South African troops in Namibia was first worked-out by the UN secretariat and South African military personnel in 1979. We understand that it has only been marginally altered. This is the document South Africa's military delegation when it arrives in New York will have been authorised to give formal consent to •

CSO: 4700/1771

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SADF OBJECTIVE ATTAINED--The "objective" in the SA Defence Force's "current phase of operations against Swapo" (in southern Angola) had been reached, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night. Approached for comment on the offensive in which 15 South Africans and more than 300 Swapo terrorists have been killed, he pointed out, however, that this did not mean that action against Swapo would be stopped. "If Swapo tries to infiltrate SWA in order to continue with their murder plans, intimidation and even a setting up of weapon caches, action will be taken against them, no matter where they might be. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Aug 82 p 2]

FARMERS CRIPPLED--The President of the SWA Agricultural Union, Mr Hansie van der Walt, yesterday described the farming situation in Namibia at present as "catastrophic." Speaking at a socio-economic conference in Windhoek, he said drastic steps would have to be taken soon to prevent a further deterioration in the situation. A 25 percent decline in the number of economically-active farmers in the Territory, a devastating drought, political uncertainty and other related problems were having a crippling effect on the agricultural industry, he said. The problems were also a direct cause of unemployment in the Territory, he added.--Sapa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Aug 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1768

NIGER

UAE TO GIVE \$1 MILLION TO ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

AB251133 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 25 Aug (AFP)--The United Arab Emirates will contribute one million dollars to a solidarity fund earmarked for the Islamic University of Say, under construction 60 kms (35 miles) from here on the banks of the river Niger.

Emirates Foreign Minister Sheikh Sa'id Ahmed Kahlifa al-Suweidi made the announcement during yesterday's plenary session of the Islamic Conference Organisation meeting here.

Say University, when complete, will be the largest Islamic university in West Africa.

Sheikh Khalifa al-Suweidi also said his country would give one million copies of the Koran to Niger, hosting the 13th Ministerial Conference which runs until Friday.

Abdelhai Boutaleb, director-general of a recently-formed Islamic cultural body called on delegates to increase Islamic solidarity by ratifying the new initiative.

Mr Boutaleb noted that ISESCO, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation based on the United Nations body UNESCO, had been set up in Fez, Morocco, in May to "establish Islamic cooperation and solidarity by developing associations between cultures."

He said the organisation also aimed to "outline a common cultural policy for Islamic nations."

ISESCO is to carry out a census of cultural and scientific institutions in the Moslem world, including universities, scientific centres and libraries, in order to coordinate their activities and define their needs.

ISESCO already publishes a review ISLAM TODAY in English, French, and Arabic, and is to organise a conference of "top level Islamic thinkers" next January.

CSO: 4700/1808

GONGOLA STATE SPEAKER GIVES REASONS FOR RESIGNING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text] Mr. Paul Wampana, Speaker of the Gongola State House of Assembly has quit both his post and the Great Nigeria Peoples Party, (GNPP).

He has also resigned his membership of the state House of Assembly with effect from the 12th of this month, when the House would resume from the mid-year recess. He thus became the first speaker to voluntarily resign his position since the present administration came to power in October 1979.

Mr. Wampana said he took the action because the government of the state was no longer "the type that would satisfy the wishes and aspirations of the people".

Briefing newsmen in Yola yesterday, Mr. Wampana said the executive arm of the government had "lost the high hopes, the goodwill and the confidence" that characterised it when it came to power in 1979.

He further told newsmen that after a sober reflection, he had come to the conclusion that the government lacked purposeful direction, leadership and the will to take action on important matters.

Mr. Wampana said he had presided over the House for three years and had concluded that the legislature was "hardly compatible with the executive in view of the failure of the government to implement simple legislation from the House".

The speaker said: "We will continue to fail to live up to expectations of the electorate unless the leadership of the state reorganised itself".

He said there was widespread mistrust within the hierarchy of the party and the government.

Mr. Wampana said when the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) came into power in 1979, it had the goodwill, confidence of the people, the civil service and the traditional institutions, but "now, I do not know if the situation which was transparent then, is still the same".

Although Mr. Wampana refused to say whether he would be joining another political party, political observers in Yola yesterday speculated he had his eyes on the governorship of the state on the platform of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

PAPER APPROVES CEILING ON LOANS TO STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "200-Million Naira Ceiling"]

[Text] ALHAJI Lateef Jakande, Governor of Lagos State, says he "cannot understand the logic" of the 200 million Naira ceiling on external loans for state governments. Alright, what about the economics of the measure? As at April this year, (see NN of 1/4/82) external borrowings by state governments were: Anambra 238.3m Naira; Bendel, 174.6m Naira; Benue, 264.2m Naira; Borno, 162.1m Naira; Kaduna, 102.1m Naira; Kano, 93.1m Naira; Kwarra, 21.5m Naira; Lagos, 75m Naira; Niger, 111.4m Naira; Imo, 366.9m Naira; Ondo, 234.1m Naira; Oyo, 335.9m Naira; Gongola, 26.1m Naira; Sokoto, 324.7m Naira; Bauchi, 213.3m Naira; Rivers, 158.8m Naira; and Ogun, 91.6m Naira. According to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Masi, these amounted to 3.742 billion Naira. Since then other state governments, notably Benue and Plateau states have secured more external loans.

If you add the interests accruing on these loans alone, it becomes difficult for anyone not to understand the "logic" of the Federal Government action in placing the 200 million Naira ceiling. Obviously, at the rate the states were going, if the Federal Government had not acted, it would have been disastrous for the country's economy, even if the logic of their action was unimpeachable.

Curiously, Alhaji Lateef argues that the external loans by state governments ".....have no direct bearing on the current financial situation," but admits that "they could have an effect on

future repayments". His last point alone is a major source of worry. We can all understand the ambition of the political leaders to fulfil their so-called electioneering campaign promises. But reasonable, and even desirable, as this is, should it be done at the expense of the economy of this country now or in the immediate future? Would it be fair to allow one set of political leaders, most of whom are long in the theory of political development but short on sound economic management, to saddle successive regimes in the states with external loans, much of which appears to have "missed" their way into private pockets rather than the public till?

What worries Governor Jakande is what he regards as unfairness on the part of the Federal Government in taking the measure. He argues that while the Federal Government had allowed a state to borrow as much as 334 million Naira, others are now limited to 200 million Naira only. Explanation: there was no ceiling then. He is also wrong to argue that since the Federal Government "has all the freedom in the world.....in its acquisition of external loans", it has no right to restrain the states.

Were we not operating a unique federalism, the state governments would not "scramble" as they do for foreign loans. The Federal Government guarantee for these loans shows clearly that the states are not in themselves competent to borrow externally.

We think the Federal Government made a "mistake" in allowing the state

governments to freely go a-borrowing abroad. Future state governments will pay dearly for this "mistake". As Governor Jakande himself has shown, there is enough money here if the state governments are prepared to tap the various sources of revenue open to them instead of borrowing externally because (a) it is easier and (b) there is

money in it for the "boys." It is no use playing politics with this measure.

CSO: 4700/1758

MUSLIM GROUP URGED TO PREVENT VIOLENCE, RECONCILE MUSLIM GROUPS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

THE Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI) has been urged to find a way to put an end to the persistent clashes between the Izala and Darika muslim groups.

The Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, made the appeal in a goodwill message to the meeting of the JNI which opened in Kaduna at the weekend.

The address was read on his behalf by the JNI Secretary-General, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, Baraden Sokoto.

Alhaji Abba said this unfortunate development in the behaviour of muslims was not only a threat to peace but also a ridicule of the Islamic community in the eyes of other Nigerians who had succeeded in conducting their religious activities peacefully inspite of their differences.

The governor expressed dismay at violent clashes among muslim brothers in the past months and added "that the pity of it all is that many of those involved did not understand what they were actually fighting for and those who led them into it were never caught."

The commonest causes of unrest, he said, had been, the widespread use of abusive language, the forced exclusion of one group from certain places of worship, removal of Imams and

constant disputes over land for mosque building purposes.

Alhaji Abba said the government had tried to contain all the incidents but advised that unless the JNI intervened urgently and effectively, there was the possibility that the situation might get out of control which would allow the crooks and criminals to further their activities under the guise of religious freedom.

Speaking earlier, the Shehu of Bornu, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi, who presided over the meeting of the council dispelled the rumour that the JNI was maintaining close links with the Izala sect.

He explained that the JNI was created to propagate the cause of Islam and therefore, for all muslims.

He advised that the main objective of the council was to ensure that peace and unity reigned supreme among the muslims and urged various religious sects to help achieve this goal.

Alhaji Mustapha El-Kanemi also appealed to all eligible voters in the country to turn out and register during the forthcoming registration of voters.

The meeting was attended by traditional rulers including the emirs of Daura, Zaria, Gwandu, Katsina, Kano, Etsu Nupe, Etsu Pategi and leading muslim scholars.

CSO: 4700/1758

NIGERIA

FUTURE OF OIL INDUSTRY SAID BLEAK

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text] The future of the nation's oil industry is uncertain. Mr. L. A. Amu, the Managing Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), has said.

"The logical implication for Nigeria is to undertake a major review of its national plans and priorities so as to make a judicious use of the dwindling revenue from oil", he said.

Mr. Amu was speaking to a selected audience drawn from the armed forces and top public servants in Lagos yesterday on "Nigeria's Oil Industry."

He supported his assertion with the annual growth rate in the world oil demand which had dropped from seven per cent between 1950 and 1973 to less than three per cent in 1978 and a negative growth rate of about 1.1 per cent in 1980.

Mr. Amu pointed out that the share of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil both in absolute and percentage terms of total world oil supply had persistently dropped illustrating continuous displacement of OPEC oil through substitution of other energy sources and by non-OPEC oil.

The NNPC managing director noted that the net impact of these developments for the nation's oil industry had been traumatic adding that the country's traditional customers had walked away from their contracts.

"For a nation that has totally become dependent on crude sales, this is a worrying development and the frightening aspect of this development is that it is likely to be a permanent feature and there is little hope of recovery in sight", Mr Amu said.

He therefore called for a sound economic investment rather than poorly conceived and politically motivated projects.

The NNPC chairman lamented that the country's main expectations from the oil industry had turned out to be mainly to generate foreign exchange and revenues for the coffers of government with inadequate concern for industrial transformation of the economy.

"The oil industry has generated vast revenues but this has been so managed as to generate rapid inflation and the aspects of the industry that could actually transform the economy have been neglected," he said.

According to him, between 1970 and 1978, the industry's total capital expenditure amounted to about 2.5 billion Naira of which 1.7 billion Naira was spent on imported goods and services.

"Thus, we earned our oil revenue only to use it to keep foreign farmers in employment and foreign industries going," he remarked.

He, however said that to guarantee the future of the nation's oil industry, a critical review of the present arrangement of joint venture operations was in the offing.

Mr. Amu added that this was necessary to get Nigerians involved in key decision-making in the operating oil companies.

CSO: 4700/1758

BRIEFS

JAMA'ATU VERSUS IZALA--Kaduna state governor Abba Musa Rimi called upon the Jama'atu Nasril Islam organization to search for ways to resolve the disagreements and the absence of a shared viewpoint that continue to prevail between the Darika and the Izala factions. Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi issued this appeal in a congratulatory message that he sent to last week's meeting of the Jama'atu organization here in Kaduna. Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki of Sokkoto, who is secretary of the Jama'atu organization, read the message of congratulations on behalf of governor Abba Musa Rimi. In his opening speech the mallam of Borno who chaired the meeting, Alhaji Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi, denied rumors that the Jama'atu Nasril Islam organization endorses the Izala organization. He said that the Jama'atu organization is for all Muslims. Therefore it is above any religious bickering and intrigue. The mallam of Borno added that the reason for holding an Islamic religion summit meeting was precisely the division among Muslims. All Muslims should aspire for unity. After all, he asked, isn't God one and aren't we his servants? That being so, it should be realized that troublemakers are not true members of the social fabric. [Excerpts] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 10 Aug 82 p 1]

CALL FOR ARABIC EDUCATION--The federal government has been urged to speed up completion of its study on the status of Arab education and the teaching of Arabic in other schools in the new educational curriculum to take effect next month. This appeal was contained in a communique following a meeting of the alumni association of the Arabic language and Islamic religion school of Kano. The meeting was held in the school at the end of last week. [Excerpt] [Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 7 Aug 82 p 16]

CSO: 4797/26

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY--The government's target is to reduce oil imports by half and to become self-sufficient in energy by the year 2000. Intensive research is being carried out throughout the country, despite uncertainties as to our energy resource potential. The results have been disappointing, but it is not certain that they are correct. Up to now, only one thing has been certain: the Diamniadio gas that is now being used in the Cap des Biches turbine. Since its economy is largely dependent on oil, Senegal has given priority to research on black gold. Prospecting permits were granted to international companies until Petrosen got on its feet. This "oil" option does not in any way prevent the pursuit of research on other resources, such as peat, lignite, gas, wood and new or renewable energy resources. This is an ambitious program that requires an investment of some 332 billion CFA francs, at the rate of 25 billion a year for 18 years. These are enormous expenditures for high stakes, which can be won if the political will is there and if lenders follow suit. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Jun 82 p 1] 9805

CSO: 4719/1154

SOMALIA

SOMALI DEFENSE MINISTER CLAIMS ETHIOPIAN DESIGNS FRUSTRATED

EA201714 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Summary] The First Vice President and Minister for Defense, Challe Lt Gen Mohammed Ali Samatar, last night attended celebrations at the National Theater in Mogadishu marking the 10th anniversary of the formation of the victory guards.

"Challe Mohamed Ali Samatar said that recently the Abyssinians and their allies have been carrying out continuous provocative attacks on the Somali Democratic Republic but have met with defeats and humiliation, that they will never forget. The Somali armed forces have frustrated their designs.

"The first vice president and minister for defense pointed out that in addition to protecting the fruits of the revolution, the victory guards have taken part in the defense of Somali soil. He said the Somali people love peaceful coexistence and are not given to provocations, but they never tolerate external provocation. Those supporting Abyssinia in its attacks on Somalia should know that the people of Somalia are courageous and have self-confidence.

"The vice president noted that the war started by Abyssinia and its allies is still going on, adding that we have confidence in the capability of our forces and in the support of the public and have no doubt about the final result."

CSO: 4503/35

SOMALIA

SOMALI RADIO VIEWS ETHIOPIAN ATTACK ON KENYA

EA211714 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The forces of the fascist Mengistu regime have once again engaged in provocations against the Kenyan people. This is the topic of our commentary, which is written and read to you by (Muhammad Umar Khayreh):

The fascist Abyssinian regime and its forces have of late been roaming around in the Horn of Africa with weapons and [word indistinct] received from their masters in order to hamper peace and stability in the region.

When their aims and objectives failed in Somalia the regime and its cohorts diverted to creating chaos in neighbouring countries such as Kenya and Sudan, which they viewed as opponents of the Kremlin's policy.

The latest provocative attack by the regime against her neighbors was the one that its senseless forces launched on the northeastern part of Kenya, killing civilians and looting livestock and other property.

This attack on Kenya sparked anger and a strong protest was conveyed to the Abyssinian regime, with the demand that they explain the attack on Kenya.

The Kenyan Government is fully aware of the unprovoked aggression by Addis Ababa and her collaborators in the Horn.

For a long time the press of that country has warned of the dangers and insecurity that the presence of Cuba, Russia and Libyan troops poses to the peaceful country of Kenya.

However, today's events are just another step adding fuel to the fire blazing in the Horn of Africa.

The question is: What should the Kenyan people or the Kenyan Government do to avoid the spilling of further blood caused by the provocations of Abyssinian troops and their cohorts. It is known that Abyssinia has always propagated false statements to the effect that they would live in peace with their neighbours while at the same time they prepared themselves for war and provocative attacks.

The answer is to inflict havoc and devastation on Abyssinia, just as the Somali Democratic Republic constantly does in self-defense.

Therefore, we advise the Kenyan public to protect their sovereignty and be prepared to confront naked provocations by the forces of Addis Ababa, Moscow and Havana.

CSO: 4503/35

SOMALIA

RADIO KULMIS REPORTS FORCED CONSCRIPTION, CLASHES

EA211536 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Reports reaching us from Mogadishu and other regional capitals say that the situation in the areas still under the rule of Mogadishu is very grave with terrorism, [word indistinct] forceful conscription into the army, the requisition of peoples' property, imprisonment and the killing of anyone opposing these measures being intensified.

[Word indistinct] of emergency and the requisitioning of peoples' property is being carried out in various regions.

In the past few weeks 60 persons have been killed in clashes between the public and the regime.

Four hundred civilian vehicles were also confiscated. The owners of these vehicles and their drivers, the reports added, were treated inhumanly.

Tax is now being collected by force.

CSO: 4503/35

SACKS MADE FROM BANANA FIBRES

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 30 Jul 82 p 2

**[Text] An interesting experiment
in Somalia**

A small sack filled with about 5 kg of sorghum — together with the soccer films — was the main attraction at the German stand at the International Tarde Fair Somalia in Mogadishu.

At first sight, the exhibit looked just like any other jute sack, but closer look at the inscription revealed that this sack was made from 100 per cent Somali banana fibres.

For years, the «banana-minded» Consul of the Somali Democratic Republic in Hamburg, Hein Ruck, has doggedly been pursuing his goal of making Somalia the first country which not only harvests the edible fruit of the banana but also other useful parts of the

tree, above all its fibres.

So far, the problem has been the isolation of the fibres from the trunk of the banana tree, which has a 3 to 4 per cent fibre content. Numerous experiments have been carried out all over the world, but Consul Ruck is so far the only person to have been issued with a patent for the machine he developed for extracting the fibre (Patent specification 1905370, issued by the German Patent Office in Munich). The essential part of the invention is a special and effective arrangement of the pairs of rollers and knives, which quickly and carefully separate the fibres from the rest of the material.

Consul Ruck has been testing his machine in Somalia for the past two years; during extensive trials, some 200 kg of fibre was recently produced without any difficul-

ty. A second stage in fibre processing, in which the long experience with bananas has produced special know-how, is the so-called fermentation process the banana fibres have to go through before they can be spun. Consul Ruck is working together with an Italian textile machinery firm in this connection, which has conducted large-scale trial as a form of dress rehearsal. It is now planned to already begin construction next year of the very first manufacturing plant at Kisimayo in southern Somalia, scheduled

to produce 3 million banana-fibre sacks annually.

Banana fibres, incidentally are not only suitable for the manufacture of textile fibres, they can also be used as a raw material for cellulose from which paper can be subsequently made.

The project in Somalia is being watched intently by experts, especially those from the «banana countries» who are eagerly awaiting the outcome.

Helmut Mylenbusch

CSO: 4700/1769

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

SOMALI-GERMAN AGREEMENT--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Somali Democratic Republic and West Germany this week signed an aid agreement to the SDR worth 66 million shillings. The agreement, the third of its kind, offers to provide with Water Supply systems to the districts: Bardhere, Garbaharey, Lug, Hudur, Beletweine, Bulo-Berde and El bur. The joint agreement was signed on the Somali side by the Minister of National Planning Brig. General Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle and on the Federal Republic of Germany by the FRG Ambassador to the SDR, Dr. Mitternich. The Minister and the envoy exchanged brief talks that centred mainly on the viability of the agreement and its ultimate benefit for the Somali people and consequently on the further strengthening of co-operation between the two countries, which is also a main concern for both peoples. Present on the occasion of signing the SDR-FRG agreement was the Ministry's Director General, Jaalle Hussein Eelabe Fahiyeh and other officials from both sides. SONNA. [Text] [Modagishu HEEGAN in English 30 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1769

NRP SPLITS OVER PW'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

AE Provincial Congress

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 82 p 15

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] DURBAN. — Some of the 350 odd delegates attending the annual provincial congress of the New Republic Party in Natal at a Durban hotel on Saturday were clearly unhappy about the party accepting parts of the Government's new constitutional proposals.

The apparent split in the party over the issue emerged in the closing stages of the one day congress. It came after the national leader of the party, Mr Vause Raw, MP for Durban Point, told the congress that it would be impossible for the party to support the Government's proposals as a "starting point".

Mr Raw emphasised that some of the proposals were virtually NRP policy and that the NRP rejected some of the other new constitutional proposals.

When it became clear that there were conflicting opinions on the issue and what stand the party should take,

head committee met as a matter of urgency to discuss the matter.

However, the congress rejected this proposal.

Opposition to accepting the government's new constitutional proposals came mainly from Mr Adrian Rai, NRP MPC for Greytown. He said the party should accept the "positive" aspects but, equally, make it very definite that the Government's "package deal" was not acceptable.

Mr Raw said that "at this stage we don't know what the final Government package is in regard to the new constitutional proposals. We only have guidelines to work on."

He emphasised that these guidelines could be changed at the various National Party congresses which are to be held in Natal and the Transvaal shortly.

Mr Raw said that despite the exclusion of non homeland Blacks on Parliamentary level, which he described as a "serious deficiency", the NRP should accept the plan as the "start of a process towards our

vision for the new Republic while negotiations with Blacks continue."

He said that many of the Government's proposals conformed with NRP philosophy. These included the extension of political rights to other race groups at all levels of government and also groups running their own local affairs.

Mr Raw said there were certain people who believed that because the Government had taken over certain aspects of NRP policy the NRP should join the Nationalists to prevent the Conservative Party from becoming the government.

Mr Raw said he rejected this idea. The Government had not adopted and key aspects of NRP policy, he said.

Mr Raw singled out the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange for a blistering attack. The recent comments by Mr Le Grange on the fate of detainees, the latest in a long list of incredible public statements, showed complete insensitivity. It was incred-

ible that a Minister of the Government could make a statement that detainees could not expect "five star hotel treatment", he said.

Mr Le Grange was following the same path as his predecessor, Mr Jimmy Kruger "and you know where that landed us over the Biko affair."

Mr Raw said that "mercifully" Dr Lapa Munnik had been removed from the post of health and pensions after his blunder involving pensions. Dr Munnik was now sheltering behind the well-run Department of Post and Telegraphs, protected by very efficient civil servants.

Mr Raw said the plight of pensioners in South Africa was a terrible one. He heard tales from pensioners daily saying that because of increases, they could no longer afford to pay rent.

If it were not for organisations like Kafda there would be a tent town for old aged folk on Durban's beaches.

He called on the Government to do something urgently to relieve the plight of elderly people.

How Better, Asks Watterson

The NRP was firmly committed to real and meaningful change in local government. It did not believe that in "such a society as ours" common-roll franchise was the answer, Mr Derrick Watterson told the NRP congress. It was a human impulse for people of one community to fear and or mistrust people who were different from themselves. Right or wrong, but it

was a fact of life, he added.

"In a heterogenous society, such as we have in South Africa, the Westminster system will lead to domination and disaster.

"Our proposals will ensure the maintenance of decent, healthy standards associated with a civilised community.

Local government, as with any other sort of government, if it was to be effective, should be with the co-operation of the governed, and how better to get the co-operation of fellow South Africans of the other groups than by bringing them into the government process.

— Sapa.

NRP May Contest Municipal Elections

THE newly elected chairman of the NRP in Natal, Mr Derrick Watterson, MP, said the time might come when the NRP would have to consider contesting municipal elections in Natal as a party.

It had always been the party's declared policy not to become involved in municipal politics as a party. But if the provincial councils were abolished, which had been suggested in the new con-

stitutional proposals announced by the Prime Minister recently, then the NRP would have to take a new look at the situation in regard to municipal elections in the province.

Mrs Lesley Sprague, who emphasised that she was not speaking as a Durban City councillor but as a delegate to the congress, urged delegates to remember that they had the right to object to changes in

the by-laws in municipalities.

She referred particularly to the proposal by the Durban City Council to amend the by-laws for a proposed multi-racial beach on the Snell Parade and an integrated swimming pool on the lower Marine Parade.

Mrs Sprague said she firmly believed in the concept of a multi-racial beach but could

have second thoughts about an integrated swimming pool because of the number of objections she had personally received on the issue.

Qualified Acceptance Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Dilemma"]

[Text] ONE THING Mr PW Botha can be certain of — he may have split the National Party and Afrikanerdom with his constitutional proposals, but he has also split the predominantly English-speaking New Republic Party and, we have no doubt, will split the Progressive Federal Party as well.

It is easy to understand the problem facing the two Opposition parties. Both want reform. The Government's plan offers reform. The questions they ask themselves are: Do we accept the plan with qualifications — or do we reject it because it does not go as far as we want it to?

At the weekend the NRP's leader, Mr Vause Raw, asked for qualified acceptance of the plan.

"If you oppose blindly and totally because everything does not conform to what you want, you are withdrawing to become a protest Opposition. You are standing on the sidelines."

However, Mr Nigel Wood, the MP for Berea, warned that if the NRP went along with the Prime Minister, the party could be seen to be "hanging on his coat tails." If that happened, "we might as well pack up and go home right now."

Didn't like...

The congress, which took no final decision, was united on what it did not like about the proposals — the exclusion of non-homeland Blacks, the virtual exclusion of Opposition parties from constitutional procedures, the scrapping of the provincial government system, the absence of a single joint decision-making forum and inadequate safeguards in curbing the proposed executive President and President's Council.

One can see the NRP's dilemma — to reject the plan out of hand would place the NRP in the same category as the PFP, namely, a party that always says "No."

To accept the plan without demanding changes would be to capitulate to the Government on crucial aspects of policy. But running through it all is the NRP's hankering for reform, with the plan as the "start of a process towards our vision for the new Republic," as Mr Raw put it. How to resolve the dilemma is a matter still to be decided.

The PFP has an even worse problem. It wants reform, and some of its more moderate members can see the benefits of starting off a process which may well lead, in time, to even wider reforms involving the Blacks.

But to accept the plan at this point without any provision in it for the Blacks is anathema to the party's Left.

The PFP's problem is compounded by the fact that the section of Big Business which supports it is dead keen on reform, any reform, as long as it offers hope that in the long run it will bring about the end of the present apartheid system.

The PFP may lose the support of moderate Blacks if it does not continue the battle

to get Blacks into the new power-sharing dispensation, but on the other hand it is in danger of losing a great deal of its financial support if it continues its boycott attitude towards the Government.

Neither the NRP nor the PFP can avoid dissension because some members will say an outright "No" and others will say "Yes," with reservations, to the Government's plans.

But if the truth be told, both will in any event lose support as the Prime Minister moves into the centre.

More dangerous

The more dangerous rift is within Afrikanerdom, which has held the reins of power since 1948.

Here the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party are in no doubt where they stand — they completely oppose the constitutional plan.

In the ranks of the ruling party there are still many people who doubt the plan's wisdom, and powerful Afrikaner interests are also against it.

~~How the Afrikaner volk moves, whether Right or into the Centre, will be the most decisive political event in the next couple of years.~~

SLABBERT PLANS TO WIN MORE SEATS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Progressive Federal Party is aiming for 30 percent support from voters — an increase of eight percent — to give it the balance of power in Parliament after the next General Election.

The party would concentrate its resources on "priority seats" throughout the country, the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said at a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday when he outlined a new countrywide campaign for support.

Dr Slabbert said that the campaign was being launched at a time when, despite the moves by the Government, it was clear that the PFP's support was holding fast and that it was evident that the NRP was withering away as a political factor of any significance.

Key queries

He said that during the campaign drive in the Cape Province, Natal and Transvaal this week he would highlight aspects of the constitutional proposals of the government which he found unsatisfac-

ry and unacceptable. By posing key questions he would encourage PFP supporters to question the Government on the proposals.

He would identify priority seats in each region and urge supporters to concentrate efforts towards improving the party's position in the next General Election.

A nation-wide grassroots fund-raising campaign would be launched.

Realignment

Dr Slabbert said that the PFP would mount strategy to consolidate its position and to represent an alternative to the White electorate.

It was clear that, in the process of political realignment, two poles were beginning to develop in White politics — those who stood for effective reform on the political, social and economic level and those who were reacting to any reform.

He said that a poll published by a Sunday newspaper at the weekend confirmed that the government had consistently overrated the right-wing threat — (something which he had stated during this year's no confidence debate) and that there

was far more widespread support for genuine reform amongst the White electorate than the government realised.

This should be exploited to good effect, he said.

The poll left him with the overall impression that there was support and endorsement for reform, rather than acceptance of the Government's constitutional proposals.

There was a clear warning to the Government that the implementation of unworkable proposals would lead to a rapid erosion of support for reform.

Dr Slabbert identified four seats in the Western Cape — Durbanville, Maitland, Helderberg and Simonstown — as target seats on which the party would concentrate at the next general election.

The party would not "make safe seats safer" but concentrate on making marginal seats winnable and other seats marginal.

Dr Slabbert said the PFP would not try to blackmail the Government into implementing its policies should it succeed in attaining the Parliamentary balance of power.

He shrugged off any notions that his party would become a middle-of-the-road party between the Conservative/HNP factions and the government.

Keeper role

The PFP, he said, would maintain its view that it was the keeper of the balance of power between Black and White political power and he pledged that it would continue to articulate what the country's Blacks would view as real reform.

Dr Slabbert said he did not want to close down the constitutional debate while the government itself admitted that it was an on-going process.

"We will be here to highlight the inadequacies in the process of constitutional change," he said.

"We will make constructive suggestions how to improve them and give greater legitimacy to them."

SOUTH AFRICA

SPECULATION ON FUTURE OF SWAZILAND

Changes Expected To Be Slow

MB241159 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 82 p 15

[Editorial: "Royal Power Weaker But...Swazis Will Be Slow to Change," by Brendan Nicholson, THE STAR's Africa News Service]

[Text] The death of the shrewd and pragmatic King Sobhuza II is not likely to affect relations between Swaziland and South Africa immediately.

But, in the long term, the passing of the world's longest reigning monarch will almost certainly lessen the absolute power of the royalty in the tiny kingdom.

The immediate questions for which answers will be sought in South Africa are whether the king's death will affect the move to give Swaziland Ingwavuma and Kangwane and whether it will weaken Swaziland's refusal to support ANC activities.

One of the world's few surviving monarchies, Swaziland is a tranquil anachronism that works. But a significant ingredient for dissatisfaction with the system is a lingering nepotism.

Many of the "bright young men" of the Swazi public service are quietly bitter at being blocked from promotion by superiors who hold their positions because of their tribal seniority.

Mbabane sources suggest that the resultant frustration has much to do with drinking during working hours and other abuses by public servants.

Although concessions have been made to the 20th century, the tribal structure is still entrenched.

It remains to be seen how much Swazi royalty owes its hold on the nation to the strength of character of the Ngwenyama (lion), King Sobhuza.

He demonstrated clearly that he was absolutely in charge when in 1973, he renounced the Westminister-style constitution and ruled by decree.

Possibly the most serious post independence challenge to traditional authority came in October 1977 when thousands of schoolchildren demonstrated in support of teachers' pay claims.

The spirit of rebellion that materialised then is unlikely to have gone completely.

With King Sobhuza gone, pressure may increase, particularly from the young for a greater decision-making role for the people but this is likely to be some time in coming.

He accepted South African refugees and allowed South African nationalist organisations to set up a peaceful presence.

But, he was quick to crack down on groups such as the African National Congress and the Africanist Congress if evidence were found that they were carrying weapons in Swaziland or using Swazi territory as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

The new constitution announced by the king a few years ago gave Swaziland a semblance of Western democracy but did not change the real power structure.

The parliament and senate are, in the main, nominated by consultation with the nation's elders but it is clear that no decision of national importance is made without the approval of Conarch.

A significant attempt to force change was led by the leader of the banned opposition Ngwane National Liberation Party, Dr Ambrose Zwane, who was jailed in early 1978.

He escaped from Matsapha Prison and fled to Mozambique and then Tanzania.

But Zwane apparently got little sympathy and no support from Presidents Machel and Nyerere and returned to Swaziland, a sick man with a royal pardon.

The army, in many countries a prime source of potential presidents, has largely fallen from power and popularity because there is almost nothing for it to do.

Effectively Swaziland's is a single-party tribally-entrenched system, a method of government shared by most African countries in Africa.

Anxiety Over Future Role

MB241124 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Aug 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Death of a King"]

[Text] King Sobhuza II ruled for so long that a sense of something close to unchangeability attached to him and to his country. While restlessness and turmoil became the order of the day in much of the African continent, Swaziland remained tranquil and at peace, at least on the surface.

Looking beyond the first superficial impression there was, of course, not total agreement with his rule. But those who opposed could do little to stand up to the king's might. When radical opposition became threatening, King Sobhuza suspended the constitution in 1973, a mere five years after independence from Britain, and resorted to oppressive actions like detention without trial. Yet, in spite of all this, his governing still remained relatively benign.

That this was so, and that King Sobhuza continued to enjoy the veneration of his people, was due to a number of factors such as: His long-established role as a national unifying force; his talent for reconciliation allied with the lack of victimisation or erstwhile enemies; his brilliance in managing simultaneously to continue much of traditional rule and customs while yet encouraging a fair amount of economic development.

Now there is uncertainty, beginning even with the method of choosing the next king.

South Africa has an obvious interest in what happens in our neighbouring country. Pretoria will no doubt be hoping for perpetuation of conservative rule and the continuance, at the very least, of the present formally distant but still friendly relations. On the other hand, any swift growth in radical opposition with possible upheavals are bound to have effects here.

While these matters might lie somewhat in the future, the Ingwavuma land deal is an issue of the moment. On Swaziland's side it must be doubted whether any new king will be able to persuade his subjects, as King Sobhuza would have been able to do, that they should assimilate nearly twice their number as citizens. On Pretoria's side, whatever hopes, there must be anxiety about Swaziland's future role.

There must therefore be a shared interest in holding back. Taking into account also the intense anger elsewhere about the land deal it should now be called off.

CSO: 4700/1798

SOUTH AFRICA

'BLACK NEWS DIGEST' MEN FACE CHARGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] A FORTNIGHTLY publication called Black News Digest containing articles such as Conference Boosts Freedom Charter has landed its publishers and two directors in court.

The charge against Davidson and Bernhardt Promotions (Pty) Ltd and directors Mr Ian Ephraim Bernhardt and Mr Peter John Davidson is that during 1981 they illegally published an unregistered newspaper in South Africa.

Admission of guilt has been set at R100 but the three accused preferred to stand trial in the Johannesburg magistrate's court yesterday.

While admitting all the elements of the charge, the accused dispute that they published anything in the accepted sense of the word, as the Digest went only to a hand-picked 100 companies.

Among the bodies who apparently received the Digest were Stellenbosch Farmers'

Winery, Sasol, Volkskas, the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Zululand, and the Municipal Library in Pretoria.

The court was told that the publication was not advertised in the media, the public at large was not asked to subscribe to it and if the man in the street found and asked for a copy in all probability it would not have been supplied.

The accused said the publication went to people who kept it in their offices.

They said the publishing company was a private company, the cost of an annual subscription was now R360 a year and the publication was aimed at enabling people to understand easily the news and views covered by the Black media.

A selection of topics discussed in Volume 2 No.35 dated October 1981 and noted in court included: Whites Are Now Being supervised by Blacks, Community Council Strangled by Red Tape and Update on Countrywide Strikes.

The accused said they had no intention to commit any crime.

Judgment will be given today by Mr L S du Toit. Mr S van Rensburg is prosecuting. The accused are represented by Mr R S Burger.

CSO: 4700/1762

SIGNIFICANCE OF GERMISTON BY-ELECTION NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "By-Election"]

[Text] **THE GERMISTON DISTRICT** by-election on Wednesday will be an indicator of what is happening in Afrikaner politics since the breakaway from the National Party of Dr Treurnicht and his followers and the formation of the Conservative Party.

If one were to believe a poll commissioned by an English Sunday newspaper, which claims that the Conservative Party is stuck at a negligible 5,8 percent of the electorate, the by-election will be a walk-over for the National Party.

The newspaper also claims that two out of every three Whites support the Prime Minister's constitutional reform plans, or believe that they do not go far enough.

Pinch of salt

However, if we take these findings with a pinch of salt, it is because a poll in May commissioned by an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper suggested that the Conservative Party already had 18,3 percent of the vote, the Herstigte Nasionale Party 2,7 percent, and the National Party had fallen from 48,1 percent to 43 percent (a poll conducted at the same time for a Durban Sunday newspaper suggested that NP support had fallen from 52 percent to 44 percent of the electorate). Such a disparity between the May polls and the one announced this weekend suggests that one can update Mark Twain's comment, "There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics" by adding "and opinion polls." Most Nationalist newspapers are, in fact, cautious about the by-election outcome.

The exception is a Nationalist newspaper which quoted an expert on election results as saying that the NP will receive at least 1 500 more votes than the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party combined.

But he relied for this outcome on the large number of English-speakers in the constituency who, he claims, will support the National Party. He says that 2 500 of the more than 6 500 people with English names will vote, 2 000 of them for the NP. Of the 8 000 Afrikaners on the roll, he estimates 6 000 will vote, 3 000 of them for the NP (which means the CP and HNP will take the other half of the Afrikaner vote).

Other Nationalist newspapers are more cautious, preparing their readers for a possible setback.

The editor of one forecasts that Dr Treurnicht's party will beat the Herstigtes in a way that will give Mr Jaap Marais and his lieutenants cause for deep thought about their future.

The NP will beat the Conservative Party, but "its majority will be rather one of encouragement to hard work!"

As excuses for the possibility of a not-so convincing win by the National Party, the editor refers to the fact that the new Leader in the Transvaal, Mr F W de Klerk, has just taken over after a split and that the Government's new policy has still to filter through to people. But he omits the fact that as a new party, the CP is at an even worse disadvantage.

A "dent"

Another Nationalist newspaper, in an editorial, says it is possible that the far Right parties "will make a dent."

Our own impression is that the Conservative Party will do very well against the HNP, but may not beat the NP. The votes cast for the CP, combined with those for the HNP, will be a good indication of the strength of the swing to the Right in Afrikaner politics.

The fight, not just in this by-election, is between those who favour power sharing, however limited, and those who want a return to the apartheid of the 1970s.

Between Afrikaners who are prepared to have Whites, Coloureds and Indians in one Parliament, with three different chambers, with a mixed Cabinet and an all-powerful President, and those who don't want anything to do with what they consider to be the beginning of the end of White sovereignty.

The choice is an important one, since who wins the fight ultimately will determine the country's future.

CSO: 4700/1762

BAN ON MEETINGS AT WITS LIFTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Sam Mabel]

[Text] **THE BAN on student meetings at Wits University was lifted yesterday, and some of the 12 students suspended after the PLO/Israel supporters' clash are believed to have been reprimanded after a disciplinary hearing.**

The SOWETAN was told the lifting of the ban, which is subject to certain conditions, followed a meeting and assurances given to the vice-chancellor, Prof D J du Plessis, by leaders of various student bodies on the campus.

No official statement could be obtained regarding the outcome of the hearing, which is expected to last until Wednesday.

At least two members of the Black Students' Society were reprimanded and their suspension lifted, it was heard.

Prof du Plessis imposed an indefinite ban on student meetings and suspended 12 students after a fracas that erupted on August 4 between two groups holding meetings to pledge their support for Israel and for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The pro-PLO meeting was called by the BSS

and the pro-Israel meeting by the SA Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS). The SAUJS tried to disrupt the BSS meeting and aggression ensued.

In a meeting believed to have been held last week, leaders of the Students' Representative Council, the BSS, the Muslim Students' Association (MSA) and the SAUJS promised to observe strict rules imposed with regard to behaviour at meetings.

The new rules are:

- Admission to meetings will be on production of official university ID cards only.
- No flags, banners, posters, stickers, weapons or objects that can be thrown will be allowed into meetings.
- The throwing of any

object during a meeting is prohibited.

- There must be no disruption or other interference with the proper conduct of the meeting.

- Insulting language or provocative behaviour, except with lawful cause, assault or the

threat of assault and racist behaviour are disciplinary offences.

Only informative posters, notices, stickers and pamphlets will be allowed and those that are provocative or insulting will be prohibited.

UNIONS HAVE MIXED FEELINGS ABOUT NEW REGULATIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] MOST trade unions have mixed feelings about the dramatic streamlining of mechanisms for settling labour disputes as announced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

According to the draft labour Relations Amendment Bill published last week, existing legislation would be amended so as to:

- Allow labour organisations, including unregistered unions and employee organisations, access to the machinery for settling disputes;
- Speed up the conciliation process;
- Give the president of the Industrial Council Court the discretion to release general information of court decisions.

Fosatu's spokesman, Mr Chris Dlamini, has expressed his reservations about the proposal.

"We believe in plant-based negotiations between management and workers and are not in-

terested in this type of machinery brought from outside.

"The only type of machinery we are interested in is that set up by the workers and management themselves."

He fears that management could use this outside machinery to their advantage, and said that only a mediator elected by the workers would be trusted by them.

Referring to the Industrial Court, he said that it was not his union's aim to take their cases there, and "we are not really interested in changes to its workings."

The new machinery might eventually prove itself acceptable, but he remained suspicious of it at this stage.

However, the Bill had drawn a positive response from the general secretary to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), Mr Arthur Grobbelaar.

He said that the idea of speeding up the conciliation machinery and of extending the provisions to include unregistered unions was necessary.

Mwasa's acting president, Mr Goba Ndlovu, said that it would appear that stricter labour laws were in the pipeline. The Government is going to force unions to make use of industrial councils, he said.

"We do not see ourselves working with the Industrial Council. Mwasa has an arbitrator in case of deadlock with management and we do not have a conciliation board," he said.

Meanwhile, numerous strikes and labour disputes have been reported in the country, despite the proposed Bill's aim to settle labour disputes.

SOUTH AFRICA

PE DOCK DISPUTE WORRIES INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] Port Elizabeth.--The Midland Chamber of Industries has called for a delegation comprising a city council representative and labour relations experts to find a solution to the dispute between the South African Transport Services and Port Elizabeth dock workers.

The chamber's call came after about 600 dockers signed a letter calling on the port manager to open discussions with the workers' committee by next Monday at the latest.

The letter said 10 months of efforts by the General Workers' Union to negotiate with SATS on "work-place" issues had failed.

"If the SATS administration does not agree to the workers' request they will be forced to conclude that there is no point in further efforts to initiate discussions," the letter said.

While the workers were not seeking a confrontation with SATS, such a confrontation would undoubtedly draw in GWU stevedore members in all four South African ports and would get support from members of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

"A conflict on this scale would inevitably spill into the already tense black townships of Port Elizabeth," the workers' letter added.

"We call on the leaders of the city and all those concerned with Port Elizabeth's economic and political well-being to intervene urgently in this conflict to try to persuade the SATS administration to negotiate a solution to this potentially dangerous conflict."

The chamber's executive director, Mr Brian Matthew, said today: "The chamber is concerned that the entire labour situation seems to be deteriorating."

To protect industrialists in the area, a delegation should meet SATS and the union concerned in a bid to find a solution to the problem, he said.

Industry could not play a direct role in such dialogue as it had a vested interest in the outcome.

SATS confirmed receipt of the workers' letter and reiterated that approaches to its management had to be conducted "through the correct channels."

CSO: 4700/1762

OVER-CROWDING OF ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text] **Since the permanent existence of Alexandra township was secured in 1979, people seem to have thought it a veritable housing 'gold-field' and have been flocking to the area in droves.**

Now seven families live rammed into a store-room next to the local Wrab offices — temporarily — waiting to be allocated homes.

This has led a member of the Alexandra Liaison Committee The Reverend Thomas Molepo to declare that "Alexandra is too good for its own good".

"We can't simply chase these people away, but most of them do not even 'qualify' to be in the area," Mr Molepo added.

The Alexandra "housing frustration" has even led to a man hanging himself this week. Mr Thomas Ndlovu (31), hanged himself after his family was evicted from a stand in the township and housed at the store-room — "temporarily".

The SOWETAN went to the store-room to speak to the families about their housing plight. There are seven

families who stay in a hall and who use furniture to partition their "rooms" for privacy. The store-room is divided by a wall into two big halls.

The Ndlovu family, whose son committed suicide, were evicted from their landlord's stand and taken to the store-room for temporary accommodation while their papers are being processed. The family has been in the store-room since March.

Mrs Josephine Ndlovu, the mother, said they were taken to the store-room after they had been out on the streets for two weeks. She had been in Alexandra since 1948.

Mrs Mildred Mohlalane, who is also staying in the store-room "next door" to the Ndlovu's, was also promised a house.

Mrs Mohlalane said

since 1942 her parents had a house in the township. She then went to stay at the Alexandra Women's Hostel and her parents died. She now stays in the store-room with her son Lucky (22), who used to sleep in the other partition with the now dead man. Mrs Mohlalane said she had been waiting for a house since being offered this temporary accommodation in April.

Other families, including those of Mrs Elizabeth Paulsen and Mrs Evelyn Mohlala were "kicked out" by whites from Witkoppen and brought to the promised land — Alexandra. They also ended up in the store-room, waiting and hoping for a house.

Mr Molepo said there had been a large influx of people into Alexandra since the 1979 reprieve. People who were resettled in Tembisa, Diepkloof and Meadowlands are now coming back, he said.

"And we are accepting them," he said. "We are just too good but we have a housing problem. People in Witkoppen also belong to Alexandra. This is a headache."

Mr Molepo said the store-room families would be housed as soon as the first houses were available.

SOUTH AFRICA

DROP IN METAL PRICES OVERSHADOWS INDUSTRY'S FUTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 24

[Article by Pat McLoughlin]

[Text] IN THE Present climate of world economic recession — which had resulted in a fall-off in demand for minerals and caused a drop in metal prices — it was hard to be enthusiastic or optimistic about the future of the South African minerals industry.

This was one of the major points raised by Professor A N Brown in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy yesterday.

"We have no other option than to be optimistic because this country finds itself today where the minerals industry has brought it and will be tomorrow where the minerals industry has taken it," Prof Brown said.

The "vexing" question was whether there would be adequate manpower and, in particular, engineers to meet the challenges of developing the country

for the benefit of all. Recent studies conducted by the Department of Manpower Utilisation and FSPE indicated an increase in demand for engineers in general. But a serious situation existed because only 50 percent of the demand was being supplied — and the situation was getting worse.

In the minerals industry, which had always suffered from an undersupply, only one-third of the demand had been met in the past.

"It seems neither right nor wise that the country's premier industry should not have an adequate supply of engineers," Prof Brown said.

There was a danger that without enough trained engineers planned mining expansion programmes would be most difficult to meet within the limits of time and cost. Research efforts would also be starved.

Prof Brown said the coal mining industry

had emerged from being the Cinderella of the minerals industry to become its most exciting future prospect.

"It is destined to become the most important mineral commodity," Prof Brown said.

Since the 1973 oil crisis, vast expansion programmes had been planned. An increase in coal exports to an energy-hungry world would reach 44 million tons in 1985 and grow to 80 million tons by 1990.

Examining the future of South African gold production, Prof Brown said the metal had been the backbone of the economy for almost a century.

Predictions had been made that gold production would fall steadily over the next two decades as present reserves were depleted. But some of these predictions dated back to before the upward trend in the gold price and as the metal became more scarce the

price could be expected to rise in real terms.

"This would encourage the extraction of ore which is presently considered to be sub-grade and considerable reserves do exist in wide low-grade reefs."

The concept of the super mines such as Driefontein and Vaal Reefs could ensure mining large tonnages of low-grade ore at relatively low cost.

Depth and the attendant high stresses could be a limiting factor affecting the extraction of wide reefs and also mining in ground fractured and disturbed by previous mining operations.

The scarcity factor could be expected to increase as demand for industrial use exceeded the rate of production of newly mined gold.

"Hence, it is expected that gold production will persist for many years at levels above the decline predicted in the past, Prof Brown said.

CSO: 4700/1784

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SECURITY ASSOCIATION OPENS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday he deeply regretted the deaths that have occurred in detention and that every precaution was being taken to prevent them.

Opening the annual national conference of the Security Association of South Africa in Parktown, he said SASA was a great help to the South African Police.

The main functions of the police, he said, were to preserve the internal security of the country and to maintain law and order by investigating and preventing crime.

He added that although the crime situation, particularly in metropolitan areas, was not "a pretty picture", it was not as bad as the public believed.

Statistics showed there had been an overall increase in crime in South Africa of only 0,18 percent during 1980/81, while in London the increase had been 34 percent.

On terrorism, he said that from July 1981 to June 1982, 58 acts of sabotage had been committed in South Africa.

Fifteen terrorists had been captured and nine killed, while 16 arms caches had been discovered, as well as a number of arms, ammunition and explosives.

The deaths that have occurred in detention were deeply regretted, he said, and every precaution was being taken to prevent them.

Several cells in John Vorster Square had been modified at a cost of R43 000 in an effort to prevent suicides.

Mr Le Grange said he was not insensitive to the deaths.

Deaths in police custody, he added, were not a phenomenon peculiar to South Africa.

During the first six months of 1982, 26 people died in detention. Eleven of these were suicides. Statistics showed that in the United States 148 people committed suicide in 1978 during police detention.

The conference, which continues today, consists of six seminars dealing with various aspects of security as well as an exhibition, which opened yesterday at Milner Park, of security measures and security systems.

CSO: 4700/1784

LATSKY PLANS TO JOIN CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] DR SERVAAS LATSKY, Transvaal MEC for Hospital Services, who was expelled from the National Party yesterday, is to join the Conservative Party today.

Dr Latsky, who was given a warm welcome by CP officials and supporters when he arrived at the main polling station for the Germiston District provincial by-election last night, told The Citizen that he could not live in a political vacuum and would join the CP.

He said he was not prepared to discuss the controversy leading to his expulsion but he had believed for a long time that the National Party wanted to get rid of him.

He also expected that the Transvaal Provincial Council would call a special session soon to remove him from the executive council in terms of legislation accepted by Parliament this year.

This legislation entitles a provincial council to oust an MEC at a

special session and replace him.

The legislation also provided for an MEC, who represents the majority party in a provincial council, and who is expelled from that party or defects from it, to be replaced by another member of the governing party.

Dr Latsky told The Citizen: "I will not resign as MPC for Alberton and will retain my seat for the benefit of the CP."

Dr Latsky was first elected as MPC for Alberton in 1974 and, since then, has been returned to the council unopposed twice.

The expulsion of Dr Latsky from the NP was announced yesterday by the secretary of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr J Pieterse. He said the decision was made at a special meeting on Tuesday.

Among the reasons given for Dr Latsky's expulsion was his refusal to discuss his problems regarding new policies with either Mr F W de Klerk, leader of

the NP in the Transvaal, or the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha.

The fact that Dr Latsky publicly spurned the Transvaal executive's invitation to discuss his reservations, left the executives "no other choice" but to expel him.

Dr Pieterse stressed that Dr Latsky was not expelled from the NP because he objected to certain of the Government's proposals but because, purposely and deliberately, he challenged authority.

A meeting with the Alberton divisional council would be called soon to give them full details of Dr Latsky's expulsion, Dr Pieterse said.

CSO: 4700/1784

ESSENTIAL THAT PEOPLE SAVE FOR OWN HOMES, SAYS KOORNHOF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

IT was essential that people of all walks of life learnt to save more for their own homes, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was addressing a number of foreign and South African delegates at the opening of the 8th International South African Building and Construction Exhibition (Interbau) at Milner Park.

The idea had developed among certain groups that they were entitled, practically by birthright, to a house from the Government, the Minister said.

But "a person's own home is probably the most valuable asset he will ever be able to acquire and unless he positively makes provi-

sion, through saving, for that ultimate goal, it may never materialise."

With the housing problem at its present critical stage Dr Koornhof said the state was in the process of assisting the individual by making more stands available in Black townships by the provision of infrastructure and services.

By these means a person could, with his own financial resources and assistance from financial institutions, build his own house.

The private sector, due to the increase in population and urbanization, would also have greater responsibility for providing housing, particularly for Blacks, he added.

Dr Koornhof pointed out that in the past the

private sector had provided 87% of all White housing in South Africa and this provided a strong case for the involvement in the provision of Black housing.

Focussing on the building and construction industry, which is between the 6th and 8th largest industry in the country, Dr Koornhof said there were two main problems.

The first was the traditionally fluctuating nature of the industry and to combat this a "mechanism" whereby these fluctuations could be reduced or even eliminated was needed.

"Such a course of action would require close collaboration between the industry and the Government at all levels," Dr Koornhof said, "and I believe such

a dialogue should be encouraged."

The second problem for the industry lay in unity, according to Dr Koornhof.

"The building industry is essentially a fragmented industry," he said, "and while there is no doubt that the degree and effectiveness of communication between the various sectors had improved considerably over the last 20 years, considerable benefit could be gained from closer contact and collaboration."

CSO: 4700/1784

COAL-BASED FUELS CONSTITUTE BUFFER FOR OPEC DISTURBANCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text] SOUTH Africa needed liquid fuels from coal to protect itself and its economy from further disturbances in crude oil producing countries, M J C Hoogendoorn, head of research, energy studies at the Rand Afrikaans University said yesterday.

In his opening address to the International Coal Conversion Conference in Pretoria, Mr Hoogendoorn said a number of companies have made submissions to the Government on future coal-based liquid fuel plants.

According to Mr Hoogendoorn, a Government committee was at present studying the various proposals and it was expected that guidelines would be published towards the end of this year.

The establishment of liquid fuel plants was essential to the economy of the country. It would save foreign exchange and create job opportunities for the fast-growing working population, he said.

He warned, however, that prospective companies, who would use Government assistance in establishing such

plants, should take the technical risks and financial penalties for those risks upon themselves, as well as the financial responsibility for overrunning the estimated investment. They should also be responsible for finding markets for their products.

Commenting on Government financing for such projects, he said financial assistance should not differentiate between different processes but should be equal for all on an energy basis. No-one would like to see large scale technical experiments financed with the taxpayers' money.

On the more practical aspects of coal conversion in South Africa he said a decision to build a large coal conversion plant would not be a jump in the dark as it would be in other countries. South Africa had close to 30 years, experience in the conversion of coal into liquid fuels and chemicals.

The country had coal reserves of 150 billion tons, he said. Considering the present coal production, which stood at approximately 125 million tons per annum, coal availability would be no problem.

CSO: 4700/1762

IMPALA PLATINUM TRIMS FINAL DIVIDEND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 22

[Article by Pat McLoughlin]

[Text] IMPALA Platinum Holdings has pruned its final dividend for the June 30 year by one third — from 75c last year to 50c — in a move that was largely anticipated by share analysts.

Coupled with the interim dividend of 25c the total payout amounts to 75c, down 32 percent on last year's 110c payout.

The dividend cut comes as no surprise to observers who have watched the free market price of platinum slide to its present level of \$271 an ounce compared with the platinum producer price of \$475 an ounce.

But the extent of the dividend cut may pleasantly surprise some, the more pessimistic of whom were looking for as little as 55c a share.

South Africa's second largest platinum producer reported that profit for the year after tax and lease consideration slipped 30 percent, from R126,7-million to R89,2-million.

The tax bill went from R79,58-million to R65,7-million and after an increased interest burden of R8,8-million (R5,2-million) earnings

a share slid from 220c to 155c.

Capital expenditure by the Gencor producer was down 20,4 percent to R36,6-million (R46-million). Transfer to the reserve for expenditure on mining assets was R36,5-million (R46-million).

Impala managing director, Mr RC Bovell, says metal markets in general have suffered from reduced demand and depressed prices.

Platinum had been no exception, although demand from the Japanese jewellery industry had remained strong, he said. In spite of the gloom of depressed economies everywhere in the world, business was still continuing, albeit at reduced levels.

"Impala has experienced reductions in offtake by customers in line with contract conditions, but total sales remained at a reasonable level," Mr Bovell said.

Because of the close liaison with customers these decreases in deliveries were accommodated by an "orderly" curtailment of production.

It had proved necessary during the second half of the year to further cut the platinum

production rate to the present level of 680 000 ounces per annum. In the circumstances, "certain capital projects" had been deferred and capital expenditure for the year to June 30, 1983 was now estimated to be off the order of R21-million.

Mr Bovell said the very low level of traditional industrial offtake of platinum from the free market had resulted in the platinum price falling substantially below the producer price.

Until there was an improvement in the industrial demand the free market price of the metal would continue to follow the movement of the gold price rather than reflect the total supply demand position.

Mr Bovell painted a grim picture for the outlook of Impala. He said it was unlikely that results for the current year would match those for the 1982 year because costs were continuing to rise and an improvement in demand for platinum from current levels

could only be expected to be "gradual."

At last night's closing price of 550c seller Impala yields 28 percent on earnings and 13,6 percent on dividends compared with the historic averages of 27 percent and 16,1 percent for the sector as a whole.

CSO: 4700/1762

SOUTH AFRICA

NO SIGN YET OF REPORT ON FLAGSHIP SINKING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 82 p 13

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Wednesday this week marks six months since the sinking of the SA Navy's flagship SAS President Kruger with the loss of 16 lives — and there is still no indication when the naval board of inquiry's findings will be made public.

The board of inquiry was convened under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral J A C Weideman within hours of the collision between the frigate President Kruger and the fleet replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg 120 km south-west of Cape Point during manoeuvres.

Sixteen crewmen, most of them petty officers, lost their lives when the frigate sank in pre-dawn darkness on February 18, leading to the largest rescue operation yet mounted by the South African Navy.

The day after the collision the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, promised the public would be told the full story.

The board's report was completed several months ago but it is understood that legal and procedural problems have to be overcome before any public statement can be made.

Various civil and military authorities are involved and a further problem is that there is no precedent in South Africa for the type of legal proceedings, military or civil, that could be a sequel to the sinking of the President Kruger.

During the Defence debate in Parliament on April 22 the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan,

said a copy of the investigating team's report had been handed to the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

General Malan told Parliament the reasons for the disaster appeared to have been a lack of good seamanship, bad watchkeeping, non-maintenance of standards and an injudicious manoeuvre.

He said he did not want to expand on the question of responsibility but a further statement would be issued later.

A spokesman for the Navy said in Cape Town that no date had yet been set for the publication of the findings of the board of inquiry.

However, indications are that it will be at least another month before an official statement will be made.

CSO: 4700/1762

SOUTH AFRICA

CAR STRIKES PUT WHITES ON WELFARE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] THE National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union is today meeting all union members employed by Ford, the Port Elizabeth motor company which laid off 507 workers last Friday.

Main topic of the meeting, due to start at 10 am and continue until mid-day, will be the lay-offs. A NAAWU spokesman said yesterday that possible courses of action that might be taken against Ford would also be discussed.

Ford laid off the workers when they collected their weekly pay packets, telling them that the country's worsening economic situation was the reason for their dismissal.

A statement issued by the company said that a marked decline in sales of new motor vehicles was expected and that avoiding lay-offs through shorter shifts was no longer possible.

Ford has been closed because of production disruptions since last Tuesday and will re-

open its plants on Friday of this week.

Meanwhile hundreds of white workers have been made the "unfortunate victims of circumstances" by continuing wage disputes at the Eastern Cape's three motor giants.

Mr Henry Ferreira, deputy chief secretary of the white Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, said his members had found themselves in an impossible situation in which they had played no part.

"They want to work but are prevented from doing so. They are suffering through no fault of their own."

These workers had been without income while the factories have not been producing, and this had caused financial hardship for many families, Mr Ferreira said.

Many hard-pressed families have turned to welfare organisations for aid.

Dr M H Vorster, director of Social work services of the Christelike Maatskaplike Raad, Port Elizabeth, said yesterday that families of motor company employees had come to them for help.

"We have had to help these people with food, paying their lights and water bills and, in some cases, their home rent-

als. There most certainly has been an increase of people from motor firms asking for help since the start of the dispute."

His organisation was concerned that last week's lay-offs by Ford would result in more requests for aid, he said. "When we budgeted for this year we obviously did not know there would be these problems at the motor plants. I don't know if we have allowed sufficient funds," Dr Vorster said.

Spokesmen for two of the three Eastern day after MacArthur was arrested on Friday night at his penthouse apartment.

Police issued few details, but Dublin newspapers quoted police sources as saying the attorney-general was in the apartment at the time and was questioned by police. They said a shotgun was found in the apartment.

MacArthur was charged on Saturday with the murders last month of a nurse, bludgeoned with a hammer as she sunbathed outside the US Ambassador's residence, and a farmer, shot in the head with a shotgun he had advertised for sale.

MacArthur, son of a farmer and a graduate of Cambridge University, was also charged

with an armed break-in near Dublin two weeks ago. He was granted legal aid and is due to appear in court again on Thursday.

The row comes at a difficult time for Mr Haughey, whose minority Government this week faces a crucial

CSO: 4700/1762

SECURITY LAWS USED TO CONTROL FUNERALS

No Politics

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] A SOWETO priest was booed by mourners at the weekend while giving a graveside committal at the funeral of Mr Ernest Dipale, who allegedly hanged himself in a cell at John Vorster Square.

The mourners booed when the Rev G J Shongwe said the Dipale family had told him that the most Christian thing to do in a situation similar to the one facing them was to forgive.

Our mourner was heard saying: "We are forgiving nobody — who forgives us?"

There were more than 300 mourners who attended the quiet and simple funeral, at which black traditional customs were not observed.

The funeral differed from other politically orientated funerals as it was conducted in accordance with orders issued in terms of the new security laws.

Freedom songs, slogans and political speeches were not heard at the one-hour service held at the Dipales' Dube home.

In an order signed by a Johannesburg magistrate, which said the restrictions were to prevent the funeral service from posing a threat to public peace, it was stipulated that:

- No political party or any other organisation may be supported or attacked during speeches, prayers, songs or in any other way;
- No posters, banners, pamphlets or flags may be shown, carried or distributed;
- The body may be transported only in a hearse;
- The gathering at 942 Salmon Street must remain a bona-fide funeral;
- The procession from the house to the burial ground may use only mechanical transport;
- A specific route (which was detailed in the order) must be followed.

The service, which started at 8am, was kept

under the watchful eye of the Security Police, who took photographs of all mourners arriving at the Dipales' home. They also filmed the service at the home and at the graveside.

Two journalists were arrested about 150m from where the service was held, and Brigadier J D J Jacobs, Soweto's police chief, is reported as saying the two men paid admission-of-guilt fines for being in Soweto without permits.

Eight other journalists, among them overseas correspondents, were turned back and their permits confiscated by the police.

A memorial service that was to have been held yesterday by the newly formed Detainees' Aid Movement was cancelled.

Trend Set

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Excerpts] FUNERALS of people whose deaths are connected in one way or another with the country's security laws, may never be the same again. The trend was set when Mr Ernest Dipale, who allegedly hanged himself in a cell at John Vorster Square, was buried last weekend.

The green, black and gold flag which had become a prominent feature at most political funerals in Soweto, was not hoisted. Only hymns were sung at the funeral service. There was no shouting of revolutionary slogans. Freedom songs and political speeches were not made.

No pamphlets were distributed and there was no singing and dancing in the street with the deceased's coffin carried shoulder high and clenched fists waved in the air.

Mourners did not march to the cemetery and neither was the coffin ferried on horse-cart. The funeral procession did not attract much public attention and it did not in any way cause much disruption to the flow of traffic.

The funeral was a solemn affair over which prevailed a tense atmosphere. It was unlike Steve Biko's, Mangaliso Sobukwe's or that of Fannie Mafoko, one of the three ANC guerillas

killed during the Silverton siege in 1980.

To those who attended any of these funerals or many others of their kind, there was no doubting that something was missing at Dipale's service.

Dipale was buried the way he was because the authorities wanted him to be buried that way.

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetze, deputy Commissioner of Police and Chief of the Security Police, recently said that the aims and objects of banned organisations were being furthered at some of the funerals.

And to put this to an end, a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr J P Duvanhage, did what has never happened in South Africa before. He set into operation Article 46 of the newly legislated Internal Security Act Number 47 of 1982, in terms of which a number of things could not be done during Dipale's funeral service.

Soweto's police chief,

Brigadier D J L Jacobs, said this law would be used at all future political funerals. If this means that another avenue through which blacks could articulate their anger and frustrations has been closed, what will the alternative be?

The history of the black American civil

rights movement shows that blacks were also denied platforms from which they could voice their grievances and that as an alternative, they resorted to the church which has today played a significant role in bringing about social change in American societies.

Hence, all internationally acclaimed black political activists in America — Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jesse Jackson and Andrew Young are and were religious leaders.

When he opened a memorial service organised by the Detainees Parents Support Committee last week, Bishop Desmond Tutu read a scripture about a king who wanted a piece of land owned by one of his subjects in the book of 1 Kings 21: 1-19.

When he concluded the reading of the last verse: "Have you not murdered a man and seized his property?" the audience murmured in acknowledgement.

It seemed he had put his message across, without necessarily contravening any Act by supporting or attacking any political party or organisation.

More Disaffected Blacks

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Comment"]

[Text] THE ACT to ban what are termed political funerals will cause even more disaffection amongst blacks towards an Establishment that has not shown much sensitivity to matters that touch us deeply.

We believe there are questions that need to be asked, and urgently, about the new regulations placed on such funerals.

The first is we have never had cause to believe that these so-called political funerals in themselves lead to social instability, or that attempts are made there to deliberately disturb the peace.

Admittedly there is a lot of emotional stuff flying around but one need only look at how other races conduct funerals that affect them so deeply, to see how unfair the Act is.

We know of no "political" funeral where deliberate attempts were made to break the law in the recent past. There were attempts in the past when over emotional students tried to hi-jack vehicles and stone-throwing has been seen at such funerals. But one has to realise that such emotional and sometimes reckless acts are caused by certain facts, amongst which we have to report the presence of the police.

One wonders also where the line would have to be drawn if this precedent becomes the norm. It means that people who have died under circumstances that involved acts of conscience will now have their funerals prescribed by magisterial action.

We wonder what is going to happen in the event that a Catholic has to be buried from Regina Mundi, which is a catholic church and what action will be taken to keep hundreds of people away from a funeral that involves a well-known leader of the people?

Apart from the political implications affecting us, we blacks treat funerals as very important occasions, sometimes giving them what could be seen to be too much over-dressing. We have most of our friends and relatives who travel long distances to pay their last respects to those who have died. You only need to drive through any township over weekends to see the scale on which funerals are run.

Just as an aside we believe funeral undertakers will soon be affected adversely by regulations placed by the Act.

We still insist that the closure of all avenues for people to vent their feelings is counter-productive. It seems to us that if people are given a chance to let off steam now and again, this acts as a healthy conduit and in a manner of speaking keeps them out of trouble. By bottling up the emotions one seems to see them often exploding into something fearful at times.

Once again, it does seem to us that even those people who use these funerals as political platforms do not create that much trouble.

Finally, we believe this is another assault on the civil liberties of people. People should be allowed the freedom to arrange their funerals in whatever manner they so wish, unless this becomes an act of lawlessness. If such acts are committed there are always scores of policemen who are in any way placed handily near such funerals.

CSO: 4700/1783

NO NEWS ABOUT MISSING COSAS MAN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] **FOUR months ago last Saturday, Black student leader Siphiwo Mtimkulu disappeared from the Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth with no money, and walked in pain with a stick. He intended returning home after treatment and wore slippers and light clothing.**

Mr Mtimkulu spent five months in detention last year, was released by Security Police in October, and almost immediately complained of severe pains in his legs, and stomach.

In November diagnosis at Groote Schuur Hospital showed he had thallium poisoning. Still crippled in April, he vanished, and has not been seen or heard from since.

When he disappeared he was suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning while in police custody.

Siphiwo, an active member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), disap-

peared on April 14 after being seen in Livingstone Hospital by a doctor who recognised him, sent him to collect his file, and told him to return for medication.

He never returned to the doctor's office.

Immediately after he vanished rumours began that Siphiwo was in Lesotho. Some were prompted by suspicious phone calls, always to friends of Siphiwo, always, apparently when they were not at home.

The callers left messages saying: "Tell them this is Siphiwo, that I am in Lesotho, and that I am safe."

The rumours were reinforced by finding a car at Tellec Bridge, near the Lesotho border. The car was owned by Mr Topsy Madaka, who has also not been seen or heard from since April 14.

A call was received by Mrs Winnie Magwadi, a domestic worker who knew Siphiwo, but did not recognise the voice on the phone. When she challenged the caller, the phone was slammed down.

One rumour suggested that Siphiwo had been re-detained by the South African Security Police, but this was denied by Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee.

Another rumour that he was held by Transkei Police, has not been proved or disproved.

Mrs Di Bishop, who is the PFP MPC for Gardens, and Mrs Mtimkulu went to Lesotho on Friday, June 11, to try to find Siphiwo.

Mr Brian Bishop, a member of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, had a letter to the archbishop of Maseru, requesting cooperation.

They met the archbishop and it was agreed that the office of the United Nations high commission for refugees could help, and an introduction was arranged.

Later the UN representative said Siphiwo had never entered Lesotho, Mr Bishop said: "His office had checked UN and state records and interviewed representatives of a South

African political organisation, who have offices in Lesotho."

The search continues — throughout South Africa, throughout Lesotho and rumours are being followed including one that Siphiwo is being detained in Transkei.

Questioned this week Major G van Rooyen, head of the Port Elizabeth branch of the police directorate of public relations, said no search for Siphiwo was organised from Port Elizabeth because his disappearance was never reported to them.

The office of the commissioner of police, however, has written to the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, to say charges of leaving the country without valid travel documents were being investigated against Siphiwo and against Topsy Madaka, the man who drove Siphiwo to the Livingstone Hospital and whose car was found abandoned.

CHILDREN HELD FOR VIOLATING CONTROL LAWS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **FIFTEEN children — part of a group of 60 people arrested in a pre-dawn pass swoop in the Western Cape — have been held in police cells at Langa charged under influx control laws.**

The children, ranging in age between 10 and 14, appeared in court on Monday, and their case was postponed to today while the Transkei Consul investigates "their places of origin".

Five other children, aged about 16, who also appeared with the group, were each fined R30 or 30 days.

The children were held at the police cells "for safekeeping" after being charged with being in the Western Cape illegally. This was yesterday confirmed by a spokesman

for the Commissioner's court of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Although children often appear in court to face charges under control laws, it is believed that this "unusual case" of cells as a place of safekeeping for children, has caused a stir in the Administration Board and the Department.

The children were part of a group of about 60 people who were arrested at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday in a pre-dawn pass raid by Board officials.

They appeared at the Langa Commissioner's Court on Monday and their cases were postponed until today.

The cases of the children were postponed after the Transkei consul undertook to investigate "their places of origin."

The spokesman said that if the children were found guilty today they would be sent "home" under escort.

The children are all facing charges of having contravened Section 10.4 of the Influx

Control Law.

The spokesman said the court had two options for places of safekeeping when children appeared in court.

The children could either go to the hostel normally used for safekeeping, but as this was mostly for children younger than eight, it was "preferred" that the children should be kept at a police station.

The spokesman said that, in terms of the Children's Act, a police cell was also regarded as a place of "safekeeping".

CSO: 4700/1784

CROWD PACKS COURT TO HEAR SA-KWAZULU CASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] BLOEMFONTEIN. — The courtroom of the Appeal Court was full for the first time in many years for the hearing yesterday on the legality of the South African Government's action that excised the Ingwavuma region from KwaZulu.

The lawyers representing the South African and the Kwa-Zulu Governments and Mr Eric Ngubane, a resident of the Ingwavuma area and secretary to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, almost filled the well of the court.

The appeal of the South African Government and the Minister of Co-operation and Development is against the judgment of a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court which declared the State President's proclamation on the excision of Ingwavuma from KwaZulu as null and void.

An objection "in limine" as to the "locus standi" of the Government of KwaZulu was also argued.

There were two questions for decision. The first was whether the proclamation — No. R121/1982 — was valid.

The second was whether the objection in limine against the locus standi of the Government of KwaZulu was valid or not.

It was submitted that the State President had acted in terms of Section 25 of Act 38 of 1927 — the Black Administration Act — in accordance with the view of the Transvaal Supreme Court as expressed in its full-bench judgment in the case of Tlelima v Sebokeng Management Board (1967).

The court was told that, in terms of the proclamation, those areas in the district of Ingwavuma that previously formed part of the Legislative Assembly of KwaZulu, ceased to be part of the region from June 18, 1982.

It was the South African Government's submission that the alteration of the area and the alteration to the composition of a legislative assembly were not matters where legislative authority in terms of Section 30 lay with a legislative assembly.

The objection in limine against the locus standi of the Government of KwaZulu was based on that body being an organ of the State and consequently not entitled to bring an application such as the

present against the State was represented by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

It was argued that it was a recognised principle that the State could not become involved in a lawsuit with itself.

Although KwaZulu was a selfgoverning area in terms of Section 26 of Act 21/1976, it was not an independent state. In effect, therefore, the KwaZulu Government, which was an organ of the State, had attempted to engage in litigation with the State, which — it was argued — it could not lawfully do.

It was submitted that a selfgoverning area only became a separate "persona" when it became independent.

CSO: 4700/1784

SOUTH AFRICA

CHRISTIANS IN ANC, COURT TOLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] A former deputy director of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Geneva and security policeman who infiltrated the ANC during the 1970s, told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that the ANC had historically, a strong Christian base.

Major Craig Williamson told the court that the Christians he knew in the ANC said the "armed revolutionary struggle" was the only way to bring change to South Africa.

They justified their support by saying that the revolutionary movement was left with no alternative.

Major Williamson was giving evidence at the trial of Miss Barbara Hogan.

Miss Hogan (30), a self-confessed ANC member, of 1 Sunray Court, 152 Hurter Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg, has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice van Dyk to the main charge of high treason. She has pleaded guilty to furthering

the ANC's aims and objectives between 1977 and 1981.

Major Williamson said he was taught the theory of the National Liberation Movement and the Revolutionary Alliance which aimed to overthrow the State in South Africa through a "revolutionary armed struggle".

He worked as an information officer and, later, as a deputy director of the IUEF in Geneva in the late 1970s and said that the main object of the IUEF was to grant scholarships to refugee students and to support various projects of a "liberation nature" in Africa and Latin America.

One of the aims of the ANC was to make the scholarships available, Major Williamson said.

He admitted that he was furthering the ANC's aims by making these scholarships available to refugees and, in so doing, was helping a process the ultimate aim of which was to overthrow the Government.

He said that one of the ANC's aims was to have strong organised trade unions and this did not change after the ANC was declared an

unlawful organisation. Defence counsel for Miss Hogan was Mr G Bizos, SC, assisted by Mr D Kuny. Mr J Swane-poel, assisted by Mr W J Hanekom, appeared for the State.

CSO: 4700/1784

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SUBSTATION EXPLOSION--Sabotage was ruled out yesterday as the cause of an explosion in a power substation on Sunday which cut off electricity supplies to 43 areas in Pretoria. The explosion took place on Sunday morning at the Koedoespoort station in East Lynne, east of Pretoria, and caused damage estimated at several hundreds of thousands of rands. Prompt action by the Pretoria fire brigade limited the damage and prevented the fire from spreading to massive banks of expensive oil coolers. In the initial explosion three coolers were blown up. A spokesman said yesterday it was believed that overheating had caused the initial explosion which caused a degree of concern among residents in the area--rushing outside their homes to see a big pall of smoke reaching skywards. The area was immediately cordoned off by the police and the films of newspaper cameramen were confiscated. The explosion occurred at about 9.22 am and the fire brigade had the fire under control within 30 minutes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 11]

FOCUS ON HOUSING--Eleven key housing problems will come under scrutiny at a three-day conference on "Affordable Housing for the 80's and 90's to be opened at Milner Park, Johannesburg, next Monday by the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje. The questions will be dealt with by 27 recognised authorities whose responsibility it is to provide housing, changing the pattern of housing finance, proclamation and planning, economics of scale, housing standards, development disputes, the scope for innovation, the influence of design, labour and utility housing. Among speakers will be Mr H. A. Sloet, president of the Association of Building Societies, Mr Basil Elk, national president of the Institute of SA Estate Agents, Mr D. A. Goodey, chairman of LTA Housing, and Mr Revel Fox of Revel Fox and Associates. First speaker at the opening session after the Deputy Minister will be Professor Jan Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University. The organisers expect the conference to be attended by public representatives dealing with housing, provincial and local government, representatives of building societies and administration boards, and property developers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 9]

TIMBER PRICE RISE--The price of timber could possibly be increased soon, Mr Wynne Evans, national chairman of the South African Lumber Miller's Association, said in Johannesburg yesterday. This would be discussed at the association's 41st annual congress this week, together with the association's ability to maintain export levels. Export levels had been considerably affected by the inflation rate, the strengthening of the dollar and the drop in the gold price he said. The industry

would also be looking at the production costs escalation. The congress will be officially opened by Mr J C Heunis, recently appointed Minister of Constitutional Affairs, at the Wanderers Club tomorrow morning. The congress will also be addressed by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 12]

ENERGY CRISIS--Nearly 200 of the world's top fuel scientists are among more than 400 delegates attending an international energy crisis conference which opened in Pretoria yesterday. A spokesman for the SA Institution of Chemical Engineers said yesterday the worldwide energy crisis had focused international attention on coal as a resource for the production of synthetic fuels as well as other important products. The conference would be a "think tank" held under the auspices of the institution and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Delegates attending the opening ceremony yesterday came from as far afield as Holland, France, Germany, Great Britain, America Canada and Japan. The spokesman said more than 20 papers would be presented by some of the world's leading figures in the field of coal conversion. The main areas of discussion would include direct as opposed to indirect coal conversion; coal hydrogenation and coal liquid, the methanol, acetylene and ammonia routes; gasification; and catalytic syngas conversion. Delegates would also make technical visits to Sasol Two and Three, the AECI ammonia-from-coal plant at Modderfontein and the coalplex factory at Sasolburg, where coal was converted to PVC. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 13]

WORKERS FIRED--Durban.--By the end of next month nearly 600 workers will have been retrenched by two New Germany, Natal, companies as the economic downturn continues. CI Industries have laid off about 200 workers and Barlows Communications will re-trench 382 employees by the end of September, it was confirmed yesterday. Mr Rob Haywood, managing director of CI Industries, said 45 workers had been laid off after the completion of a factory construction project, 45 from the commercial vehicle section and more than 100 from another section after a cutback in government spending and orders. This cutback had resulted in a six-month lull. Mr Haywood said that it was "a bit crazy" that a section building park homes had been forced to cut back production when there was a critical housing shortage. The cutback comes at a time when the Durban City Council has agreed to allow mobile homes to be erected in special parks. The managing director of Barlows Communications (Pty) Ltd, Mr A J Ellingford, said that, in the light of the present economic situation, "we have no alternative but to reduce capacity in our operations which regrettably means declaring redundancies from our staff complement."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 8]

WORKERS PROTEST--The Media Workers' Association of South Africa yesterday condemned the banning of two issues of its publication, Kwasa. Mwasa said in Johannesburg that the move was "part of the State's vicious attempts to crush the alternative media and the black labour movement in South Africa."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Aug 82 p 8]

AIR HIJACKERS SEEK PAROLE--Thirty four of the mercenaries convicted on charges relating to the hijacking of an Air India Boeing have lodged parole applications and could be free in a matter of weeks. All were sentenced to five years in prison for jeopardising the safety of an aircraft at the Mahe Airport in the Seychelles. But the Maritzburg Court suspended 4 1/2 years of their sentences. However, senior police sources in Pretoria said it was not unusual for prisoners serving six-month sentences to be released within a matter of weeks--or sometimes even days--of being admitted to prison.

[Tony Stirling] [Excerpt] [MB251031 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Aug 82 p 1]

PRESIDENT'S DICTATORIAL POWERS--The South African Parliament has defeated the original aim of parliamentary sovereignty by promoting sectional interests only and by conferring arbitrary powers on the executive arm of government. This was said last night by Professor Johan van der Vyver, Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand. Delivering his inaugural lecture at the university, he said the present resolve to move away from the Westminister system of government raised the question of alternative strategies for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. "Parliamentary sovereignty was originally devised to give Parliament, as the representative of the people, supreme power to protect the rights and freedoms of people. "The idea of a South African Bill of Rights to serve this purpose obviously commends itself. "The constitutional limitations of the powers of government have become particularly urgent in view of the proposed constitutional dispensation which would entrust the State President with dictatorial powers," Prof Van der Vyver said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 4]

PRESIDENT'S 'NARROW BASE'--East London.--An executive president could only function effectively if he had popular support, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said in East London last night. Addressing a meeting of the border region of his party in East London, Dr Slabbert asked why the president, as envisaged in the Government's new constitutional proposals, needed such extraordinary powers with so little popular support. "If one looks at the way in which the president will be elected in the Government's proposals, it is quite clear that he has the smallest or the narrowest bases. "He can never know whether he has the support of the other population groups involved, and he can never know whether the changes he intends bringing about will be accepted and supported by those who are going to be affected by them. "It places such a president in an almost impossible situation and, in fact, heightens the possibility of such an executive president going for totalitarian rather than popular support." [Steve Moller] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 2]

CP RUSH IN GERMISTON--There was a sudden rush of support for the Conservative Party at the Germiston provincial by-election at 7.30 last night. This complicated the calculation of the possible winner since it was turning out to be a closely-fought context. Earlier, at 7 pm, the percentage poll was only 41 percent, including postal and special votes. It appeared at that time the National Party had 43 percent of votes, the Conservative Party 32, and the HNP 25. Thus the National Party was maintaining a marginal lead in the crucial by-election. Nationalists were concerned when the usual 6 pm rush to the polling booths did not materialise. At 6 pm the NP had an estimated 45 percent of the 2 900 votes cast the CP 30, and the

HNP 25. There were altogether seven polling stations and a significant feature was that the CP at 3 pm had a 60 percent lead at least two. At the Staadsdorp booth, the HNP had a strong majority. When one Cabinet Minister's wife greeted Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, she burst into tears and said "It is a sad day." She saw that Mrs Verwoerd, wife of the late Prime Minister, sported CP colours. The National Party won the 1977 provincial by-election--the last contested provincial election to be held in Germiston District--with an 8 000 majority. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 1]

BLACK MEDICAL SCHOOL--All that was needed to complete the Baragwanath Hospital complex was a Black Medical School, Dr W M Matsie, chairman of the Hospital Board, said yesterday. He was speaking at the official opening of the new College of Nursing at the hospital which has, since nurses first started training there in 1947, seen 9 300 qualify. The new college is currently training 1 500 student nurses. Before unveiling the plaque commemorating the opening of the new R2,3-million building, the Administrator of the Transvaal Mr Willem Cruywagen said the private sector should play a greater role in the training of nurses. This was because the provinces not only trained nurses for themselves, but to serve the whole country in a variety of ways. He pointed out that Baragwanath Nursing College had for decades trained more nurses than the hospital needed. Many of these nurses could be found working in African states, in Europe and the USA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 13]

ANGLICANS VIEW BIKO--A move has been made within the Anglican Church to have the life of black consciousness leader Steve Biko examined with a view to declaring him a martyr. A motion to this effect was introduced at the recent Natal synod of the church by the Rev Mcebisi Zundu of Lamongville. He asked that the life of youth worker Phakamile Mabija be examined for the same purpose. Both men died in detention in 1977. Mr. Xundu described them as heroes of faith. The suggestion got a mixed reception and was not fully debated as the Bishop of Natal, the Right Reverend Michael Nuttal, indicated that it should be at least 10 years from the death of any candidate before possibly including his name on the calendar of saints. The synod nevertheless passed the motion that in view of the witness made by Mr Biko and Mr Mabija to the social implications of the word of God, and also in view of the fact that they died in the hands of a repressive system, the Episcopal Synod of the Church of the Province of SA should be asked to examine their lives with a view to declaring them martyrs.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Aug 82 p 2]

ROODEPOORT STRIKERS DISMISSED--The 200 black workers employed by Hawker Siddeley Electrical Company in Roodepoort who went on strike demanding pay increases yesterday "have automatically dismissed themselves from their positions by going on strike". This was stated by the company's general manager, Mr P S Maquire, who told THE SOWETAN that the workers could regard themselves "fired because they had acted outside their rights". The company was prepared to engage new workers from today but "we shall consider readmitting others, depending on an agreement between workers and management", he said. The workers, mostly members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), downed tools when negotiations between their representatives and management broke down yesterday. They demanded a 20-percent wage increase. Workers said that 12 of their colleagues had been sacked by the management following their representations to management, whereupon they had decided to a walk out. They were prepared to go back today, but would not work if their demands were not met, they told reporters. Mr Maquire said the workers had refused

to negotiate and said that they had wanted to be addressed at a mass meeting. This, unfortunately, could not be done and they had decided to leave. Mr Maquire said the workers could fetch their money. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Aug 82 p 3]

MWASA CONDEMNS BANNING--Two editions of Kwasa, a monthly newsletter of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), were banned at the weekend by the Directorate of Publications. The editions, volume three, numbers one and two, of May and June respectively, were among several other publications including June's edition of Work in Progress, Enrol for Control and Come and Support National Women's Day 26th Anniversary, which were declared undesirable last week. Kwasa's editor, Mr Tyrone August, yesterday described the ban as vicious and authoritarian. In a statement he released on behalf of Mwasa, Mr August said: "Mwasa regards the banning of two issues of its publication as part of the State's vicious attempt to crush the alternative media and the black labour movement in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Aug 82 p 3]

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY--The protection of offshore oil and gas installations, retail security and the use of commando forces and police reservists in the protection of commerce and security will be discussed at the Security Association of South Africa's annual conference which opened in Johannesburg yesterday.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 82 p 3]

SOBUKWE 'OUT OF CIRCULATION'--The late Robert Sobukwe, former head of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress, was "out of circulation" and was either dead or in detention, a member of the Security Police said in court last week. This was said by Warrant Officer B Bezuidenhout, a Security Police investigating officer in a terrorism trial in Zwelitsha. The two accused in the trial are Miss Jane Ntsathe (25) and Mr Laurence Peter (21) who are charged with participating in terrorist activities. Mr Peter is also charged with trying to leave the country illegally. They have pleaded not guilty to all charges. The State alleges they incited people to join the ANC, recruited them to undergo military training, for being office bearers of the ANC, that they distributed ANC propaganda and were in possession of banned publications. Under cross-examination by defence counsel, Mr T K Moerane, Warrant Officer Bezuidenhout told the court he was not an authority on African National Congress activities. He told the court that in November last year he and some other members of the Security Police searched Miss Ntsathe's house where they found ANC and PAC material. Asked if he was sure Sobukwe was in detention, Warrant Officer Bezuidenhout said he was not sure as Sobukwe was out of circulation. He presumed he was dead. The trial continues today. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1783

CROCODILES TERRORIZE LIVESTOCK OWNERS

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

LIVESTOCK owners along Usutu River below the Siphofaneni Bridge, are being terrorised by crocodiles which have destroyed more than 100 of their goats in the past two years.

People in the area reported that there was also a man-eating crocodile on the western side of the bridge. According to the residents the crocodiles struck when the water level on the Usutu River was high during the rainy season.

"There's a lull now because its winter, but come and check when the water goes up," one woman said.

17-year-old Clement Gamedze said his friend, Absalom Khumalo, was alleged to have been caught by the crocodiles. He was never found but his clothes were seen floating near the bank of the river the following day.

Another unidentified man was alleged to have been caught and later discovered with a leg and arm missing.

Mr Mgashula Gamedze, Clement's father, said he had lost more than 100 goats during the past two years to the crocodiles. They caught the goats when they went to drink at the river, he said.

"We have known about the existence of crocodiles in our river for a long time," he said.

"But over the last two years, they seem to have liked goat's meat."

Mr Gamedze said he had tried to trap one troublesome crocodile early this year by tying a goat next to the river bank. When it came for the goat he shot its nose, he said.

"I was hoping to at least blind it," he added. He said he had seen some of the reptiles measuring more than four metres, basking on a sand bank in the river.

"Unfortunately, we have been warned that killing the beastly things is a crime and we cannot get rid of them, Mr Gamedze said.

One day a crocodile caught more than three goats. "It was catching one, crossed with it to the sand bank, on the other side of the river, and then came back to catch another," he said.

Other families who claimed to have suffered the same fate with their goats

were Hhandeka Mavimbelwa, Mfanukhona Tsabedze and Sgwili Shongwe, who all claimed losses of more than 10.

victims but the number was negligible.

"We are tired of keeping livestock just to fatten these crocodiles," they said.

CSO: 4700/1765

KAIZER MOTSA, FAMILY DEPORTED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE manager of the Mbabane Tru $\frac{1}{2}$ Price Store in Allister Miller Street, Mr Sindisile Erick Wana, together with his family, were deported from Swaziland yesterday, the Head of the CID, Mr Sotsha Dlamini, confirmed.

Mr Dlamini said Mr Wana, known locally as Kaizer Bongani Motsa, had been served with a deportation order after police investigations on his doubtful Swazi citizenship had been concluded and established that he was a South African citizen.

Mr Wana was escorted back to South Africa by members of the Royal Swaziland Police through the Sandlane Border post before lunch yesterday.

"Investigations by the police were opened on Mr Wana, alias Motsa, a month ago after his return from Botswana where he had been arrested as a suspect dealer in Mandrax tablets," Mr Dlamini said.

He said Mr Wana returned to Swaziland after clearance by the Botswana police before he was due to appear in court.

Police in Swaziland discovered that Mr Wana

was illegally using a Swazi passport obtained under a false name of Kaiser Bongani Motsa of Manzini.

Mr Dlamini said police established that Mr Wana was born in Kimberly in the Orange Free State in 1954 and only came to Swaziland in 1977.

Mr Wana has been working with his wife at the Tru $\frac{1}{2}$ Price Store which was also illegal, he said.

"His wife comes from Mafeking and holds a Bophuthatswana travelling document which she had left at the Sandlane Border post as the law requires," he explained.

After his arrival in Swaziland in 1977, Mr Wana was employed as a salesman by the Ellerines Furniture shop at the Swazi Plaza. He later joined the Allister Miller Street Tru $\frac{1}{2}$ Price Store as manager until his arrest early this week.

The *Swazi Observer* investigating reporter visited the Wanas' flat at the Kuyehlela Mopeni Estates in Mbabane yesterday morning and discovered that all their belongings had been packed in boxes ready for the journey back to South Africa.

CSO: 4700/1765

SIBANYONI ASSURES NEWSMEN OF COOPERATION

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Director of Personnel Management and Head of the Civil Service, Mr Shadrack Sibanyoni, has assured journalists that his office would ensure that Government officials, including Cabinet Ministers, co-operated with the Press in Swaziland.**

Mr Sibanyoni was answering questions at an open lecture where he was guest speaker at the invitation of the Swaziland National Association of Journalists. The lecture was held at the Swaziland College of Technology on Thursday night.

Mr Sibanyoni said lack of communication between the various media organisations in the country was making the work of the Press difficult. This sometimes resulted in reporters publishing unbalanced news items.

The Director had been asked to comment on the practice by some Government Ministers of failing to give answers to written questions. The example of one senior Cabinet Minister who had said one of the newspapers should never publish anything about his Ministry had been brought to Mr Sibanyoni's attention.

In his main address, Mr Sibanyoni said journalists should avoid sensational reporting because this was destructive to development, especially in a developing country like Swaziland.

He said in developing countries, journalists should see "eye to eye" with the politicians, particularly in dealing with stories of a political nature.

He said some of the newspapers in Swaziland had fallen into the hands of journalists who were biased and prepared to see development crumble.

Mr Sibanyoni said the media in a developing country should be conscious of its responsibility to project development projects so that people were made aware of what was being done to improve their lives.

Mr Sibanyoni declined to discuss a complaint from the floor that local journalists were expected to effectively present Swaziland's

case on the current border adjustment talks with South Africa, while they were not being given enough facts.

The Director said this matter was exclusively entrusted in the hands of His Majesty and it would end there. No one else was competent to talk about that subject.

CSO: 4700/1765

SWAZILAND

'BIASED' NEWSMEN ATTACKED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Articles by James Dlamini]

[Text] AFRICAN leaders regard journalism as a controversial field, and journalists as merciless rumourmongers who need to be tamed.

The head of the Civil Service, Mr. Shadrack Sibanyoni, underlined this view in no uncertain terms when addressing journalists at SCOT last week.

Mr. Sibanyoni described discussions on journalism as "difficult and controversial" in his opening lines. While appreciating the role the journalist has to play and his problem in Africa, Mr. Sibanyoni said they have to toe the line of the "powers that be."

"I am one of those people who are critical about how a journalist presents his or her material to the public and what that material has for the benefit of the people in their economic and social development.

"I am here to point out what I see to be the role of a journalist in development."

He views African journalists as a "book copy" of journalists in developed countries. "One notices this in the style of writing of articles, particularly articles which are politically inclined. Such writing is never fair, but mostly biased. Because of the copied style,

readers read to support the writer and fail to look at the writer's subject matter critically," he said.

He said African writers should create their own style of writing with the object of feeding their readers with factual information. "This would help develop critical reading in the minds of their readers. To scholars, such acceptable styles would help them to make those they train to look, not for information only, but whether or not the style of writing is acceptable to those who are pursuing scholarly careers."

He observed that remote areas gain a lot by hearing different types of development progress announced every day through radio, "and where possible TV makes it more clearer as communities are seen doing their programmes of development physically, and for the busy man the newspaper seals the coverage."

He said he believed journalists ought to play a role in the "selling of their country to the outside world." He said people might not know what is going on in a particular underdeveloped country. "Journalists, though their media can portray that

country to the outside world."

He argued that this projection would help that country to get donors for projects which may be social or economic. "Journalism, as I see it is a science to project the good and the bad created within a country for the benefit of that country," he argued.

He said they should be there to permeate the whole social spectrum of a country to deliver what the ordinary person might not be able to get. He would like them to cover, for example development projects such as health community, development and would not be in a position to know what is happening around them.

"Journalists, therefore play a role in development by getting information and knowledge to people. They let the community know what is going on around and what there is a community can achieve if that community copied the knowledge of those of better advanced areas around them," he said.

"The basic question, therefore, is how can journalists better development in an underdeveloped country? Journalists who are usually a unit in themselves

need coming together to see how they can share common ideas and how those ideas can be distributed by way of broadcast through radio and television or by way of newspapers," he said.

He continued: "What has been apparent these days is the way journalists work on the feelings of their readers for journalists undesirable sensational ideas. Sensationalism is a destructive element in development. In order to create an atmosphere of social, economic and political harmony for a developing country, journalists should avoid sensationalism.

"An example of this can be seen in newspapers we read in Swaziland, newspapers that have disregard of the independence of countries.

Those newspapers have fallen in the hands of the journalists who are biased and are prepared to see development crumble in a day."

He stated that criticism should be constructive and not destructive. "If destructive, it tends to show that journalists are people from outer space and do not value development."

He said it was "paramount that journalists portray political development as politicians see it."

"Where there is a difference of opinion it would be right and proper for journalists to check their facts with politicians and their officials."

He concluded: "Swaziland journalists should view what I have said with a proper, balanced and critical mind as the country needs all of us as far as its development is concerned."

Journalists Speak Up

SWAZI journalists face a continuous dilemma as they go about their daily duties.

While desiring to carry balanced and constructive reports about developments in the country, government officials hold back information and the media are forced to run stories with facts from unofficial sources.

This is what journalists told the head of the Civil Service, Mr. Shadrack Sibanyoni during discussions organised by the Swaziland National Association of Journalists last week.

Journalists told Mr. Sibanyoni that most government department heads become irritated when reporters approach them with facts collected about their departments and ask for comments.

Sometimes reporters are thrown out or the department heads find themselves too important to talk to them.

When the officials see the headlines the following day they become angry and whatever reactions they make are emotional. When the emotional outbursts are published, they deny they made the comments making the problem a continuous one.

The journalists said that local officials were more willing to grant interviews to foreign correspondents than to talk to journalists at home. At the same time the government expected the local media to portray a favourable image of the country.

What happens next is that reports about impor-

tant issues in the country appear in foreign media and all the local media can do is publish defensive statements from officials.

What the local journalists are asking for is that our officials give us the facts first and the foreign media later; otherwise they will continuously be issuing defensive statements against what has already been published.

Mr. Sibanyoni said this was an unfortunate situation because government policy was that every department head should speak to the press.

CSO: 4700/1765

SWAZILAND

LAND DEAL ADVOCATES TO DECIDE KING'S SUCCESSOR

MB250845 South Africa RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Aug 82 p 3

[By Patrick Laurence, southern Africa editor]

[Text] Mbabane--Four top Swaziland politicians in favour of incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland will play an important role in choosing the successor to King Sobhuza II of Swaziland.

The four politicians are all members of the Liqoqo, or inner council, which will have a decisive say in the nomination of a successor to King Sobhuza, who died at the weekend. They are Mr R.V. Dlamini, Swaziland's foreign minister and a vocal proponent of incorporation; Dr S.S. Nxumalo, Swaziland's roving ambassador; Dr George Msibi, an advisor to the late king; and Mr P.M. Dlamini, minister of justice and the longest standing member of the Swazi Cabinet.

The exact composition of the Liqoqo is not known but it is the supreme policy making body in Swaziland. Its influence is rated above that of the Swaziland National Council, the Swaziland Parliament and, according to some observers, even the Swaziland Cabinet itself.

The question of who will succeed King Sobhuza remained a matter of speculation yesterday. King Sobhuza is said to have sired about 400 sons who range in age from 12 to more than 50.

One salient factor stands out in the complex process leading to the choice of a successor: the influence of the pro-incorporation lobby will be significant, if not decisive.

The mystique surrounding the dead king would seem to favour a successor tilted toward incorporation.

Meanwhile flags, pendants, banners, portraits of King Sobhuza and decorations were taken down from the streets of Mbabane and Manzini yesterday. They were put up less than a month ago to commemorate the king's 83rd birthday. Their removal marked the official start of an indefinite period of mourning. Events which were cancelled or suspended included the 1982 trade fair, the reed dance and the hunting dance.

Informed observers in Swaziland dismissed reports by news agencies that King Sobhuza had already been secretly buried in a cave. Although the observers anticipated the king would be given a private burial in accordance with the tribal custom as well as a state funeral, they anticipated it would come later. No date for the public funeral of the king had been set by late yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1807

MINISTER NOTES RESULTS OF ITALIAN-TANZANIAN CONSULTATIONS IN ROME

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] ITALY has agreed to give Tanzania about 700 million/- to assist in the development of agriculture, transportation and energy, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Speaking at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on arrival from Rome, Ndugu Jamal said there were also indications for the Italians to provide more financial assistance.

Ndugu Jamal was in Rome for a three-day consultation meeting between Tanzania and Italy under the framework of the two countries' development co-operation agreement.

The Italian team at the talks was led by the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Roberto Paleschi while Ndugu Jamal headed the Tanzanian side.

He said it was agreed that an Italian technical team would visit Tanzania next October to examine the possibility of developing meat and dairy production, hides improvement and marketing.

The team will also examine the development of fisheries and a seed farm and rehabilitation of the industrial and transport sectors.

Ndugu Jamal said the talks placed special emphasis on agriculture, towards making Tanzania self-sufficient in food production.

He said the Italians were keen to develop industries that manufactured agricultural inputs.

The talks also widely covered the livestock and fisheries sectors in which Italy wants to assist Tanzania reach a capacity to export livestock and fish for foreign exchange earnings.

He said during the talks, Tanzania briefed the Italians on the just-launched Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

Tanzania thanked the Italian government for its continued assistance for social and economic development, he said.

The two teams also agreed on the development of cultural co-operation in the information sector and the development of joint ventures which would enable Tanzania boost its export earnings.

Ndugu Jamal said another inter-governmental meeting would be held in Tanzania before the end of the year to review the findings of the technical mission.

ATC INCREASES FLIGHT FREQUENCY BY 67 PERCENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) has increased its flight frequency by 67 per cent effective last Sunday following the availability of spare parts and stabilisation of aircraft's maintenance programme, it was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

ATC General Manager, Bakari Mwapachu said increasing flight frequency meant utilisation of aircraft for more hours and this needed to have a stabilised maintenance programme and guaranteed supply of spares.

Ndugu Mwapachu explained that increased frequency did not mean that the airline's fleet had increased but the availability of spares enabled the engineers to work on the planes.

The General Manager said that the airline could have done better if lights were installed in more airports.

He said the 67 per cent increase on the frequency included introduction of new flights and additional domestic scheduled flights on existing routes.

He said the airline had introduced a Tuesday scheduled flight between Dar es Salaam and Mtwara. Previously, Mtwara was served by the Dar es Salaam/Antananarivo flight, he said.

He said that the Dar es Salaam/Kilimanjaro/Dar es Salaam flights have been increased from six to ten in a week. These would be on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Dar es Salaam/Mwanza flights have been increased from five to seven, and would be served by Boeing 737, the General Manager said.

He said the Dar es Salaam Zanzibar flights by Fokker Friendship planes have been increased to 13 in a week--on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

The airline has introduced a flight connecting Tanga and Zanzibar from Dar es Salaam on Wednesdays. This could be an additional one to that of Thursdays, he said.

A direct flight--Dar es Salaam/Tanga/Dar es Salaam--has been introduced on Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays by Fokker Friendship plane.

Two additional flights on the Dar es Salaam/Zanzibar/Tanga/Dar es Salaam route have been included in the time table. The Dar es Salaam/Pemba/Tanga/Dar es Salaam flights have been increased from two to four in a week, he said.

Ndugu Mwapachu said that the Twin Otter services between Dar es Salaam and Mafia have been increased from seven to nine in a week. The two additional flights would be on Saturdays and Sundays.

He said lake services operated by a Twin Otter between Mwanza and Bukoba would be 13 in a week. The Lake services which were suspended last month because of fuel shortage are expected to start today.

He said that flights between Musoma and Mwanza have been increased to three--on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays in addition to a flight between Dar es Salaam and Musoma by Fokker Friendship.

CSO: 4700/1761

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE TCA DEMAND FOR BRIBES FROM COTTON GROWERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government is to investigate allegations that Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) officials in Igunga District, Tabora Region, have been demanding bribes from cotton growers before delivering cash for buying the crop.

The investigations would be led by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu David Masanja, who would be accompanied by the TCA General Manager, Ndugu M. Mdope now on a routine tour of Lake regions.

According to Tanzania News Agency (*SHIHATA*) reports which appeared in a local newspaper on Monday, the TCA district officials' refusal to release money to village governments in the area had led to cotton pile ups in Migongwa, Jogoya and Imalangizi villages.

In an interview with the *Daily News* yesterday, the TCA Acting General Manager, Ndugu G. Mpundela, said that they contacted the Shinyanga Region TCA Manager, Ndugu Alois Mtui, who refuted the allegations.

Ndugu Mpundela said that Ndugu Mtui, who admitted to have heard the allegations long before the press reports on Monday, travelled to Igunga District where he discussed the issue with District Party officials.

According to Ndugu Mtui, when the TCA Zonal Manager took the money to Manonga cotton buying centre, he found

the safe for keeping it had been taken to a court building far away from the centre.

Ndugu Mtui is quoted to have reported that the village cashier was in possession of the two keys to the safe, contrary to TCA's financial regulations which stipulate that the two keys should be kept by two people.

Under this circumstances, Ndugu Mpundela said, the zonal manager decided to go back with the money. He noted that the delay could thus be attributed to financial management 'technicality' rather than a move geared toward soliciting corruption.

Ndugu Mpundela observed that the Authority did not see any point of doubting Ndugu Mtui's explanation that he saw district Party officials who agreed with him that the allegations were false.

He, however, said that owing to the seriousness of the allegations "which have also shocked us", the Government would be making its own investigations on the issue after which a statement would be released.

Other allegations made against the Authority were the regional TCA officials' reluctance in taking action on the allegations in spite of feeding them repeatedly with reports.

The TCA is also blamed for its failure to pay the five cents bonus per kilogramme for grade 'A' cotton, a regulation which is normally applied for cotton sold in the first four weeks beginning June 28 when the buying season started.

Ndugu Mpundela was hopeful that all issues would be covered by the investigations.

CSO: 4700/1761

DODOMA WATER SHORTAGE TO CONTINUE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] RESIDENTS of Dodoma will continue to experience water shortages until the whole water distribution network is replaced, *Shihata* reported.

The Water Department and Capital Development Authority (CDA) officials said this when briefing the regional anti-cholera committee on problems of water supply in the new capital over the weekend.

Earlier on, the committee viewed concern that unless the urban water supply at Dodoma improved, frequent outbreaks of communicable diseases would continue.

The officials said the present water supply in Dodoma was inadequate because of a worn out distribution system laid out over 50 years ago when Dodoma's population was below 10,000.

Since 1973, when the old Dodoma town was proclaimed the new national capital, the town's population has grown from about 30,000 to over 90,000 people. The borehole sources feeding Dodoma give only five million gallons of water a day.

It is now estimated that Dodoma's population growth rate is about 13 per cent per year and has not been supported by a corresponding

provision of infrastructure services such as water.

Presenting the 1982/83 estimates in the just-ended Budget Session of National Assembly, the Minister of State in the President's Office, Capital Development, Ndugu G. Kahama, said "it is only after completion of the current infrastructure programme that Dodoma will be relieved of its ever recurring crisis of water shortage".

Electricity and water supplies at Dodoma are two interlinked problems. The Government last year set up a task force from Ministry of Water and Energy to find best ways of solving the problems.

CSO: 4700/1761

UNDP PLEDGES FURTHER AID TO DODOMA'S DEVELOPMENT AS NEW CAPITAL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Rose Kalemera]

[Text] THE United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has pledged further assistance to the development of Dodoma as the new capital, an official of the Capital Development Authority (CDA), has said.

The official said the assistance had been extended for a further three years during which UNDP will, apart from providing experts, also finance consultancy and subcontracts.

These activities will cover a wide range of elements of the new capital including housing, infrastructure for the National Capital Centre and the strengthening of materials management organisation.

Presenting estimates for his Ministry for the 1982/83 in the National Assembly last week, the Minister of State for Capital Development, Ndugu George Kahama, said that positive steps were taken to improve the services being rendered by CDA.

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) has also agreed to provide further assistance to the project.

The UN has for a long time been assisting in the develop-

ment of Dodoma, and the continued support for the project may be regarded as evidence of acceptance by the UN that the planning and development of Dodoma is being satisfactorily managed, the official explained.

CSO: 4700/1761

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] THE Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba left Dar es Salaam for Bulgaria yesterday to attend the fifth session of the Tanzania-Bulgaria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation which opens today.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Industries said that the session would review implementation of the various areas of cooperation agreed upon during the fourth session which was held in Arusha, last August.

The areas, include investment projects in industry and agriculture as well as cooperation in inter-state trade and deputation of Bulgarian experts to Tanzania.

The Commission would particularly review implementation of the machine tool project in Moshi, the bricks factory in Kisarawe and the second barter trade agreement. It is expected to come up with a programme of action for implementation during the current financial year.

Ndugu Mramba who is the chairman of the Joint Commission on the Tanzania side, is heading a six-member delegation comprising the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Development Corporation (NDC), Ndugu A.B.S. Kilewo, the General Manager of the National Agricultural and Food

Corporation (NAFCO), Ndugu Kaduri.

Other members are the Commissioner for External Trade in the Trade Ministry, Ndugu B. Kipyä, a senior official from the Ministry of Planning (Zanzibar), Ndugu Juma Ali, a Counsellor from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Ndugu H.H. Mwamba, and a senior industrial officer in the Ministry of Industries, Ndugu E.P. Simwela.

CSO: 4700/1761

SWEDISH COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] THE Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and the Swedish Ministry for Housing and Physical Planning have signed a memorandum aimed at further cooperation in various activities related to housing, building and planning.

The memorandum was signed in Sweden late last month by the Swedish minister Mrs. Birgit Friggebo and her Tanzanian counterpart, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi had led a four-man delegation to Sweden from July 25 to 31 at the invitation of Mrs. Friggebo.

In the memorandum, made available to the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam, both sides underlined the importance of increasing scientific cooperation on all levels concerning housing, building and planning.

During discussions, the ministers stated their intention to continue their active support for a contribution to multilateral cooperation in the human settlements field within the framework of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (HABITAT).

The ministers' discussions centred on a feasibility report on possible Swedish assistance to human settlement in Tanzania prepared by a six-man Swedish study team.

The ministers agreed that future assistance from Sweden to the surveys and mapping sector in Tanzania be in the form of an institutional cooperation between SWEDSURVEY (the Overseas Agency of the National Land Survey of Sweden) and the Tanzanian Surveys and Mapping Division.

Such cooperation, according to the memorandum, should enable the Tanzania surveys and mapping division to fulfil its role within the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) recently approved by the government.

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has agreed to use public funds for strengthening the surveys and mapping division if the division faced problems in the implementation of SAP.

CSO: 4700/1761

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS IDEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] TUTORS at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in Dar es Salaam have been urged to prepare truly revolutionary leaders who could spearhead efforts in building Socialism in Tanzania.

The appeal was made yesterday by the leader of the visiting Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegation, Ndugu Musin Rashid, when the team visited the college in the afternoon.

Ndugu Rashid said people in the Soviet Union knew Tanzania had chosen Socialism and Self-Reliance as her path to development and the Soviet Academy on Ideological Education could be of use to some Tanzanian leaders.

The Principal of Kivukoni College, Ndugu Bismarck Mwansasu, told the visiting delegation that the college intended to send two students to the Soviet Union this year and that many had been to Romania for short and long courses.

Ndugu Mansasu also gave a short history of the College, explaining that the College graduands did not receive any certificates or diplomas because the ideological liberation the students acquired through education could not be measured by certificates.

Other members of the delegation are Ndugu Sharayev Vladimir of the Central Committee of CPSU Foreign Department and Ndugu Ovchinnikov Vladimir who is an interpreter. Ndugu Rashid is a member of CPSU and First Secretary of the Tatar Regional Party Committee.

CSO: 4700/1761

DPRK AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] AGRICULTURAL experts from the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK) now in the country to promote vegetable growing, have an important message to both urban and rural residents.

The one acre experimental garden at Gezaulole, in Temeke district has been planted with a mixture of seeds from Korea and local seeds.

The experts would establish another model garden at Bonde la Mzinga along the Msimbazi valley.

The ten experts led by Ndugu Han Zong Hoi, are expected to carry out a country-wide survey for all other types of vegetables and recommend best ways for boosting production.

Speaking at a reception to welcome the experts, the DPRK Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Zong Nam Ho, pledged his country's readiness to help Tanzania.

Earlier, the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Secretary Ndugu Ibrahim Kajembo thanked the DPRK government for providing the experts. He said increased supply of vegetables would greatly minimise the city's vegetables demand.

He promised to give all the necessary assistance to ensure that the project succeeded.

CSO: 4700/1761

REGIONAL AUTHORITIES SMOOTH DISTRIBUTION OF STRANDED TRACTORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Mike Sikawa]

[Excerpt] AUTHORITIES in various regions yesterday reported that a number of steps had been taken to ensure smooth distribution of the 34 Valmet-make tractors now stranded in Dar es Salaam awaiting collection.

The regional leaders, however, pointed out that there could have been some complications, including non-availability of funds by the villages, lack of fuel and some other important components.

A survey conducted by the *Daily News* revealed that the tractors, part of a 60-tractors consignment from Finland, arrived in the country in April this year, but only a few had been distributed to the regions for no clear reasons.

Two top officials of the Tanzania Tractor Manufacturers (TRAMA) Ndugu Paul Antila and Ndugu Raimo Mononen, Technical and Sales managers respectively said that out of the 26 tractors that had been paid for, only 16 had so far been collected.

The officials expressed concern over the delay in the collection of the tractors, stating that the capital invested in producing the machines could have already been recovered had they been put into production.

The tractor allocations for the regions in 1981/82 is as follows: Arusha, Tanga, Iringa, Morogoro, and Mwanza regions — 22 tractors each; Rukwa — 10 tractors; Mbeya and Dar es Salaam — 5 tractors each.

Statistics released by TRAMA revealed, however, that the collection up by last week was as follows: Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions — 5, Morogoro — 3, Mwanza — nil, Iringa — 3, Dar es Salaam — 5, Mbeya — 2, and Tanga — one tractor.

Rukwa has paid for seven tractors but the region has yet to collect them.

Another consignment of 70 tractors from Finland is due to arrive in Dar es Salaam very soon, and TRAMA fear that they would face storage problems if the existing lot is not collected before the arrival of the new consignment.

When contacted, the Morogoro Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Anna Abdallah, said they learnt of the tractors only recently but villages and other customers had all enough cash for the purchase of the machines.

Ndugu Abdallah said in a telephone interview that arrangements were now being made between her office and district authorities on the collection of the tractors.

The Tanga Regional Party Secretary, Major-General Tumaini Kiwelu, said allocations had already been made to villages and that the names have been forwarded to the districts for liaising with the allocated villages and other customers.

A spokesman for the Iringa Regional Commissioner's office said the allocations of the tractors had been made to villages, individual farmers and government projects. The three tractors allocated for government projects had already arrived.

The spokesman reported that the RDD's office had instructed district officials to report immediately villages which were unable to buy the tractors, so that alternative buyers could be found.

The Arusha Regional Development Director, Ndugu Emmanuel Mwambulukutu, said the allocations in the region were made about a month ago and now arrangements were being made by the villages for the collection of the tractors.

CSO: 4700/1761

TEMKE PEASANTS ASK GOVERNMENT TO CONSTRUCT FEEDER ROADS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile and Rose Kalemara]

[Excerpt] PEASANTS in Dar es Salaam's Temeke District have called on the government to construct feeder roads in the district to smoothen transportation of agricultural produce.

The call was made through a message to the CCM Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago at yesterday's climax of the second *siasa ni kilimo* competition at Tumaini village.

Kimbiji division was cited for illustration, as having fertile villages which were inaccessible during rains.

Relying to the message, Ndugu Mwakawago observed that good feeder roads would be meaningless if they were not adequately used. He called on the peasants to make use of animal drawn carts for transporting their produce instead of depending on vehicles which were expensive to run.

Earlier, the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Ibrahim Kajembo, assured the peasants that efforts were underway to construct feeder roads and bridges in the district.

He said by the end of the year, all roads traversing the district would be completed. On durable houses, Ndugu Kajembo said the ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development was presently conducting a study on possible utilization of local building materials for ten villages in the district.

CSO: 4700/1761

JAPAN TO PROVIDE ELECTRONICS INSTRUCTOR, MACHINERY TO CENTER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] JAPAN will provide an electronics instructor and additional machinery to the Matsushita Training Centre in Dar es Salaam.

The visiting Assistant General Manager of the Corporate Overseas Management, African and Middle East department, a subsidiary of Matsushita Electric Company of Osaka, Japan, Mr Yuzo Koyama, said in the city yesterday that it was his company's strategy to conduct feasibility studies in Developing countries to see possible areas of assistance.

Mr. Koyama, who toured the training centre at Mikocheni, pointed out that Matsushita had not invested much in Africa. Tanzania is the only country where Matsushita has the biggest business undertaking in the continent, he said.

He said the holding company in Japan would continue to provide raw materials for the Tanzania Matsushita Electric Compay in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Koyama said his delegation had "friendly talks" with the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Industries, Ndugu Fadhili Mbaga, and other Government officials.

He said they also met Bank of Tanzania officials and discussed the possibility of Japan giving some suppliers credit on some unpaid balance. He did not elaborate.

However, Mr. Koyama said his delegation told the bank officials that Japan would like to import more Tanzanian goods, such as coffee.

Mr. Koyama commended Matsushita company workers in the city and the out-going Managing Director, Mr. M. Kuwazaki, who he said had contributed a lot to the company, especially in export promotion which enabled the company to win a Presidential award during the Saba Saba celebrations.

CSO: 4700/1761

TANZANIA

TEA COMPANY MANAGER NOTES TEA PRODUCTION, SALES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt] Tanzania expects to produce 21.2 million kilogrammes of tea in the 1982/83 period--22 per cent of which would be consumed locally and 19 per cent exported, the General Manager of the Tanzania Tea Blenders, Ndugu George Nyongo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Speaking at a short ceremony held at the company's premises to welcome the visiting three-man delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Ndugu Nyongo said the 41 per cent--22 for the domestic market and 19 per cent for export--was the amount his company would consume during the period.

He disclosed that the company would build a new modern tea blending factory in Dar es Salaam. A plot had been secured at Vingunguti on the outskirts of the city for the purposes.

The manager explained that domestic sales of packed tea amounted to 91.4 million/- in 1981/82. He added that instant coffee fetched 25 million/- while sales of roasted coffee amounted to eight million/-.

During the same period, the company exported 44 million/- worth of tea, Ndugu Nyongo said.

However, he explained that during the 1975/77 period, tea prices in the international market fell by 25 per cent.

He added that the present world prices had not stabilised, and the company's strategy was geared towards securing added value which could only be boosted by increased domestic consumption as well as sales of tea products to neighbouring countries.

However, he said domestic sales had been affected by the current shortage of sugar, since increased sales of tea and coffee products depended on the availability of sugar on the local market.

He said phase one of feasibility studies on the project was completed and the second phase would be embarked on soon. He did not disclose the cost of the project.

CSO: 4700/1761

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO FINLAND--The Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta left Dar es Salaam on Saturday night for Helsinki, Finland, for consultations with the Finnish government on further co-operation between Tanzania and Finland. The Minister, leading a five-man delegation, is to discuss Finnish assistance on the Kyerwa (Karagwe District) tin mining, nickel drilling at Kabanga (Ngara District), Minjingu phosphate mines in Arusha, Kahama gold mining and supply of technical personnel for the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Aug 82 p 3]

SWAHILI STANDARDIZATION MEETING--A nine-day meeting of the Kiswahili standardization committee started yesterday at the Msimbazi Centre in Dar es Salaam. The meeting would review the standard translations which were rejected by the National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA). Main items on the agenda include, reviewing standard translation as suggested by users, re-standardization of technical reviewing of the rules and procedures used to standardize technical terms. Others are lexicography of technical terms and adaptation of words. Fifteen participants are from the Mainland while ten represent the Isles. The meeting ends next Wednesday. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1761

BRIGADES COULD KILL BUILDING INDUSTRY, SAYS MAYOR

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO'S Mayor, Councillor Naison Ndlovu has said the Government was "killing the building industry with the planned introduction of the building brigades without a pilot scheme to ascertain their efficiency".

Addressing a luncheon of the Lions Club of Bulawayo, held in a city hotel on Thursday, Cllr Ndlovu said the Government had "rushed to impose building brigades on councils without study, research, test and proof of their working ability and the effects it would have on the building industry".

Although the council was obliged to implement Government policy, he felt that some degree of consultation between the Government and the city councils should have taken place.

"It is useless to introduce overnight change for the sake of change or to appease those who aspire for change without the knowledge of how harmful drastic change is to the smooth running of a body or organisation," he said.

The mayor said it could be agreed that the introduction of building brigades would reduce the spiralling costs of building houses, but it could be in-

valid as long as the cost of building materials remain at the same level and salaries continue to rise.

He described the building industry in Bulawayo as a major employer with more than 143 000 people in gainful employment.

On November 8 last year, Cllr Ndlovu said tenants in the ultra-low cost houses should form building brigades to facilitate extensions of their homes.

The mayor who at that time was addressing a meeting of the Luveve Residents' Association in Belt Hall, said through these brigades people could invite each other to help extend their core-houses.

The mayor appealed to service organisations to extend their services to the western areas.

He said Africans tend to align such organisation with political activities.

Cllr Ndlovu assured his all-white audience that he personally would render any help needed to establish such organisations in the western suburbs.

"I know that these organisations were exclusively for whites in the past, but with independence today we should be able to accommodate everybody," he said.

CSO: 4700/1764

BUSINESSMEN SPEAK OUT ON NEW BUDGET

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] **Mr John Robertson**
RAL Economist

THE trebled Customs surtax, up from 5% to 15% for all imports, will have a serious effect on the commercial and industrial sectors in Zimbabwe as well as on private individuals, while increased fuel costs will mainly affect agriculture, transport and railway costs.

These comments on the budget were made by Harare economist Mr John Robertson this week as significant factors which would affect rising costs in all sectors of Zimbabwe's economy.

Mr Robertson said that the increase of 1c in the price of petrol (average 1½% increase) was relatively small and would probably have to be absorbed although petrol costs were already high in Zimbabwe.

However, the 2c increase in diesel costs (an average 5½% increase) would affect costs for transport companies, the National Railways and for all farmers who were already facing higher costs for their fertilisers and insecticides. These three sectors used most of the diesel fuel in the country, he said.

As far as the railways was concerned, it would probably add to losses already being incurred and so would increase the pressures for increased tariffs which would, in turn, have a ripple effect on the entire economy.

But an even more serious impact in all sectors would be caused by the increase in Customs surtax for imports.

"It is not just a 10% increase as some people have said. It is a trebling fact or, from 5% to 15% duty on everything imported into this country, on top of which there will be increased sales tax to be added to prices," said Mr Robertson.

"This will affect everyone; from householders buying imported electric light bulbs and other items to commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors needing motor spares, machinery, raw materials and other imported items, unless they can claim a rebate for re-exported goods."

Mr Robertson said that these increased input costs would in turn increase pressures on the prices of all goods which had any imported content — and almost everything did have somewhere along the line either in its manufacture, transport, packaging or material.

'VERY SERIOUS'

Regarding the Income Tax surcharge he said this would not have "A very serious" effect on most people but would affect those whose skills or abilities were in demand and who were relatively scarce.

"People earning above \$35 000 a year will have to pay an extra \$1 000 or more tax. This will not make it any easier to keep the skilled people we have in the country," he said.

"At present expatriates enjoy terms of employment which are usually more favourable than the local skilled people so the extra tax is not likely to affect them in comparable ways."

Mr John Carter Chairman, Delta Corporation

"I THINK the success of the Budget depends on how well the Government can control its own expenditure," Mr. Carter said, "and indeed the Minister of Finance himself had some very direct words to say about this.

"Overall, I was agreeably surprised when the Budget news was announced, bearing in mind the serious economic position we are in."

Mr Carter said that the present situation was likely to persist, as it was felt overseas that the movement out of the worldwide recession would not begin until the middle or end of 1983. It could be up to two years, before Zimbabwe felt the beginning of any international recovery, Mr Carter said.

Turning specifically to the increases in excise duty, Mr Carter said, "It will certainly curtail volume growth in the lager beer industry. However, we were glad that the increase was confined to lager, and not extended to traditional beers or soft drinks which have not yet recovered from the heavy excise increases last year. If there had been increases in these areas, it would have been very serious for us, I am afraid."

Mr Carter said his company had anticipated the excise increases, but was disappointed that at the same time they had not received an increase in the manufacturers' price. "We have been negotiating for an increase for some time and it would have been much easier for the consumer and the industry to have had an increase which combined the 3 cents excise duty and an element for the manufacturer."

Mr Carter said that over the last two years the excise duty on a 375ml bottle of beer had increased 13 cents while the manufacturers' price had risen by only 0,75 cents. "In real terms, the manufacturers' price is 25% less than it was five years ago," he said.

"We were very pleased that Government has decided to retain the 100% initial allowance", commented Mr Carter. This would be a significant boost to new investment, he said, and would certainly help his group. However, he

said that there would be constraints on this investment until a price increase had been negotiated with Government. "We can commit capital expenditure only on essential work at present," he said.

On the general taxation proposals, Mr Carter said that the Minister's treatment was understandable and "was the best way to handle the problem. Businessmen did not underestimate the difficulty of this particular situation", he said.

The rise in the rate of sales tax will undoubtedly affect the group's investment in the furniture industry through its subsidiary, Springmaster. There was a fall off in demand about a year ago which shows no signs of recovery. "This is of great concern to us and undoubtedly the higher sales tax on consumer durables will affect demand."

Increases in petrol and diesel would affect the operating costs of the group's transport fleets, particularly in the beer and soft drink sectors, Mr Carter said, "we have rationalised our beer distribution with the creation of rural depots, but the present serious bottle shortage has forced us to increase the frequency of some journeys in order to bring empty bottles back into circulation as soon as possible."

Mr Abner Botsh President of ACCOZ

ASPECTS of the budget, particularly some effects of the removal of consumer subsidies, are still being studied by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

WAITING TO SEE

While congratulating the Minister of Finance and Economic Development and Planning, Dr Bernard Chidzero, for determination to finance recurrent expenditure from revenue and "his obvious awareness of the extreme severity of the economic circumstances in which Zimbabwe and the international community" find

themselves, a statement from ACCOZ this week expressed concern at the sharp increase in recurrent expenditure.

The statement commenting on the budget was issued by the ACCOZ president, Mr Abner Botsh. He said the organisation felt that unless drastic measures were taken to keep skilled manpower and other expertise, the capital budget "may well be too ambitious."

"I am not convinced at this stage that customs duty will lead to a more effective allocation of scarce foreign resources and fear the inflationary aspects of this," he said.

"I was waiting to see what incentives would be offered to the business community to boost exports in light of our foreign exchange constraints and am disappointed that this was not enlarged upon. I am also disappointed at the lack of specific incentives to attract foreign investment and to boost foreign currency earnings."

Mr. Botsh said that while the reintroduction of the special initial allowance was welcomed, he would have wished to see a more long term view for the allowance to have "meaningful impact" on new investment.

He said it was realised that certain matters were being referred to a Commission of Inquiry into Taxes, which was to be appointed. He urged that the appointment be made soon.

Mr Botsh added that in making these comments, ACCOZ was fully appreciative of the Minister's formidable task.

Mr Roy Lander President of the Chamber of Mines

THE Government's 'gesture' of setting aside \$50 million to help industry, particularly the stricken mining sector, is unlikely to be of much help.

Chamber of Mines president Roy Lander explained that the assistance would be through loans or guarantees for loans, whereas the mining industry desperately needs subsidising.

OVERALL FEELING

He told *The Gazette*: "The overall feeling, from talking to people throughout the industry, is that we are not looking for loans, even if it has been difficult to borrow from the banking sector.

"We have already borrowed up to the hilt and our problem now is one of needing subsidy. The Government may well find that companies may, in fact, have to reject this kind of support, which would be sad."

In a prepared statement Mr Lander said the mining sector was appreciative of the 'gesture' made by Government to help firms in 'severe financial difficulties' by giving the \$50 million in loan form.

NOT ATTRACTIVE

But he continued: "Regrettably this form of assistance will not be attractive because it carries with it extra costs in the form of interest and the need to repay the principle sum in due course. These constraints may be regarded as too burdensome by some organisations."

The statement also stated: "The mining industry is pleased to note that the capital redemption or allowance and the depletion allowances have been reinstated, albeit for the time being."

"We are concerned at the impact on our costs with the increased sales taxes and imports duties."

With regards to the overall budget Mr Lander said that, personally, he felt it was a sophisticated document which required careful analysis. "My major concern is the massive increase in Government spending," he commented.

Mr Nigel Stourton BAT Chairman

THE increase in the import duty, announced in last week's budget, will comprise an element in the application for price increases for BAT's products, the company's chairman, Mr Nigel Stourton, said this week.

Mr Stourton told *The Gazette* that his company was negotiating with the Government for increases in the price of cigarettes, to meet inflationary costs.

"If we don't get the increase, the company's performance will fall. We have had increased costs in wage increments, the cost of imported items has gone up and the price of tobacco on the floors was about 100% over last year's price," Mr Stourton said.

He said the company imported cigarette paper, filters, foil tissue and other items used in the manufacture of cigarettes and the increase in import duties would mean increased production costs.

Commenting on the increases in excise duty on cigarettes, Mr Stourton said his company was still assessing the impact of the increases on the consumers.

Mr Kenneth Gunn, Managing Director of Rothmans

AN increase in the price of cigarettes is necessary if the cigarette industry is to remain viable said the managing director of Rothmans, Mr Kenneth Gunn.

He said the company had faced rising production costs and had made an application for a price increase before the beginning of this year, but however, the increase had not yet been granted.

"The past costs we had, coupled with the increase in import taxes, (announced in the budget) will hit us most if the price increase is not granted," Mr Gunn said.

He expected a slowdown in sales figures for a couple of months due to the increase in excise duty for cigarettes.

An Economist at One of Zimbabwe's Lead- ing Banks

THE 50% increase in Government spending and the resultant 30% increase in the broad budget deficit

will mean more external and internal borrowing and an increase in inflationary pressures, a banking economist has predicted.

The economist told *The Gazette* that the amount needed by the Government (\$958m) in increased expenditure will push the deficit up by \$154m, and though some of the increases would be covered by international aid, the pressures on the country's economy would nevertheless be great, leading the Government to take more than the economy can provide.

NO DETAILS

"There are no details at the moment on how much the Government is going to borrow or from where the money will come from. But inevitably there will be external borrowing which will in turn mean more external debts. I also think the Government will go for long-term borrowing from the public through the Reserve Bank, and borrowings from the POSB," he said.

The economist said external borrowing also meant further reductions in foreign exchange for imports because of the high interest rates that would have to be paid. The result would be the economy's reduced productive capacity.

He said the main problem for the business sector was the increase in costs. The Government had increased the tax on imports to raise an estimated \$74m and this would mean importers costs would go up by the same amount.

The economist predicted a "tug-of-war" situation between manufacturers and distributors, who wanted to pass these increased costs onto the consumers, and the Government, which wanted to cushion the consumers and encourage the manufacturers and distributors to absorb the costs.

The increase in diesel and petrol prices would hit distributors as they would be required to absorb the increases. The economist said distributors could help themselves out by increasing charges for the distribution of services but manufacturers could not increase their prices because of increased distribution costs.

IMPLICATIONS

"The implications of the budget on costs and inflation are much more serious than many people realise," the economist said.

The Government was trying to do too much too quickly and this caused inflation. This in turn caused big social problems, the economist said.

CSO: 4700/1764

KIDNAPPINGS, 'DISSIDENT' ACTIONS AFFECT TOURISM

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE kidnapping of six tourists near Bulawayo and the disappearance of three British visitors in Inyanga is having a significant immediate impact on Zimbabwe's tourist industry. The chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Zimbabwe, Mr John Moore, told *The Gazette* this week that hotels not only in the affected areas, but throughout the country, have reported cancelled reservations.

Both the Zimbabwean public, and possible tourists from overseas, are affected by the situation. Hoteliers are especially concerned about the forthcoming August school vacations and Heroes' Days holidays, traditionally busy periods for hotels. "People have taken fright," said Mr Moore, and the industry is worried that the local travelling public will be constrained during these important times.

Also of great concern is the effect the situation is having overseas, where there have been incidents of serious misreporting and several sensational stories which were completely untrue.

The Spanish, for example, have been told that a civil war is raging in Zimbabwe, and because of this tour groups from that country have cancelled their reservations.

There has been a considerable number of cancellations at the Troutbeck Hotel in Inyanga. National Parks also reported a high number of cancellations at their facilities in the area, but a spokesman at the central booking office

in Harare said that, after the "initial fright" dissipated, there were many re-bookings. National Parks' camps are "not quite fully booked" for the holiday period, he said.

Mr Moore confirmed that similar cancellations have been received from a number of countries, but said that this had been only for reservations for the next month or so, indicating only a short-term worry about security which the tourists expect the Government to rectify in time. Mr Moore said that there have been no cancellations for periods beyond the next few months.

At least for the local population, the effects of the present situation are almost exclusively localised to the Inyanga district and the area around Victoria Falls. Ironically, said Mr Moore, although the kidnapping incident took place closer to Bulawayo than the Falls, attention had been focused on the Victoria Falls road, and this had led to cancellations. He pointed out that there is nothing at all wrong with air links to the resort.

For overseas people, on the other hand, it is the entire country that is affected, again the result of irresponsible reporting. Mr Moore said that an incident in which a receptionist at a Victoria Falls hotel was shot, has been linked by the overseas press with the kidnapping, as further proof that a wide-spread revolution against the Zimbabwe Government is taking place.

In fact, said Mr Moore, the receptionist was shot during a totally unrelated armed robbery.

Mr Moore said that he had been assured by security authorities "at the highest level" that there is no reason for other tourists to be concerned. They advised all travellers to take normal precautions, such as not driving after dark.

The damage to Zimbabwe's tourist industry, said Mr Moore, is immediate and short term. He said he supported the Minister of Tourism, Mrs Chitepo, when she said that Zimbabwe's reputation as a tourist country should not be greatly affected in the long term.

"People tend to have short memories," he said, and the situation would be enormously helped by Government assurances that the incidents have been taken care of.

Mr Moore is in very close contact with the Government departments concerned, and he is confident that such assurances will be made shortly.

CSO: 4700/1764

ANGRY VILLAGE WANTS SQUATTERS EVICTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE MHONDORO District Council is worried about indiscriminate squatting which is destroying natural resources in the district, says the chairman of the council, Cde Willis Madyara.

"People have become impatient because resettlement projects here are being implemented very slowly," said Cde Madyara. "If we try to stop these people from squatting, they will turn against us."

A Herald team visited one of the areas in the district affected by squatting and saw people there grabbing as much land as they wanted.

More than 20 families have settled in different sections of grazing land of another already established village. Most of these families are isolated from each other.

Residents of Chiwara, the village affected by the squatting, are seeking council help to evict the squatters from their grazing lands.

"These people have taken our grazing land and we feel strongly that they should be removed," complained one old man. "We no longer have

forests to cut firewood and poles to repair our homes."

Cde Madyara said the council would not take action against the squatters because it had nowhere to place them. The Government should extend communal areas by allowing the people to move into adjacent farms left by white farmers.

"There are many disused farms close to communal areas which could be used by these people," he said.

The council would try to see the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Movem Mahachli, to discuss how best the problem of squatting could be solved.

"Of all provinces, we feel Mashonaland West in which our district falls has been left to lag behind in resettlement," said Cde Madyara.

UNFAIR

Most of the squatters had fully developed their lands, and those interviewed said it would be unfair for them to be moved. They would stiffly resist any type of eviction.

Cde Madyara said the council had instructed all kraalheads and agricultural demonstrators not to grant any more land to people. Apparently the council had closed the stable door after the horse had bolted, but still

felt this would help cut down more squatting.

"As far as squatting is concerned here, our hands are tied. We don't support squatting, but really, there is nothing much we can do," he said.

CSO: 4700/1764

TAX PROPOSALS HAVE REVERTED TO PRE-INDEPENDENCE TRENDS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Alexander Katz]

[Text] WHAT is most noticeable about the taxation proposals this year ("the year of transformation") is how in important aspects they have reverted to the position and trends of pre-independence.

Sales Tax has been restored to 15%, and in the case of capital goods advanced to 18%. The special capital allowance to miners and depletion allowance on minerals produced have been restored. At least in the case of a surviving spouse estate duty liability will commence only at \$60,000 as before. The 100% allowance on capital expenditure has been fully restored.

The last mentioned reflects the extent of the commitment of the present Government as the last one to the encouraging of a capital intensive economy, despite the country's enormous under-utilization of labour, the shortage of foreign exchange for the importation of the capital equipment and fuel to operate same, and the shortage of technicians. In effect this binds the country to Western technology and its multi-national corporations, notwithstanding the rhetoric against the latter. Rather computers than clerks: rather heavy road-building equipment than masses of workmen.

One can also expect to see a revival of the rush by hardpressed executives and professionals, whose rates of tax will now rise to

60% to buy cars and airplanes qualifying for 100% allowance, once again pushing up the prices of these items in short supply.

The possible resulting combination of low or negligible tax for companies claiming high capital allowances, and high tax rates for management, with legal limits on salary increases, will result in other anomalies.

Despite the 20% tax on dividends, it will once again pay to distribute these heavily from companies free of tax liabilities. Since the rate of company tax is still limited to 51.75%, the 20% tax on the distributable portion of the profit will not result in an overall tax rate on that profit of more than 61.4%, only slightly more than the maximum tax on personal remuneration.

For individual taxpayers in the highest tax bracket, who are not fully utilising tax-free Post Office savings accounts, it will no longer pay to loan money even at the highest legal rate of interest, 18%. The nett yield after tax of 7.2% is less than the yield from any type of Post Office saving.

In the year of transformation there is still no indication of any change in the administration of the tax department that will make it more responsive to the needs of the public. The banning of publication of the Commissioner's Annual Reports since 1974 still remains in force. Still unchanged by Treasury

are the many backward procedures inherited from the colonial period, despite professional representations even during those times.

Tax forms are not available until July, more than three months after the tax year-end. Copy forms are also available for a fee only then and in limited quantities. Notwithstanding this three month delay the Commissioner wants returns to be submitted in 30 days. Nevertheless they may take as long as a year to assess, even when a prompt assessment is requested.

REFUND

This assessment may result in a refund, again delayed as long as a year. No interest is paid for this delay. Yet when the taxpayer is in arrears, he is charged 12½% p.a. interest. Contrast the above with the practices of one western capitalist society, the USA.

1. By the tax year-end forms are available free at all post offices.

2. The taxpayer has 15 weeks in which to submit a return, longer if he is overseas.

3. He can phone any income tax office for assistance in completing the form from any part of the country toll-free.

4. The taxpayer who is too small to afford the services of a tax consultant can call for assistance from specially trained staff of the tax dept, other than his own assessor.

5. Even large taxpayers can submit tax schemes for prior

approval.

6. Non-English speaking tax payers can receive assistance in their own language.

7. The taxpayer is automatically paid interest on all refunds delayed more than 45 days.

Income tax increases

The income tax payable including surcharge by individuals at various levels for 1981/82 and 1982/83 are shown below. (It is assumed that the taxpayer is only entitled to the primary abatement).

Taxable income	Single person			Married person (No Children)		
	1982/83	1981/82	Increase	1982/83	1981/82	Increase
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5 000	727	727	—	391	391	—
8 000	1 624	1 624	—	1 150	1 150	—
10 000	2 337	2 337	—	1 771	1 771	—
12 000	3 142	3 142	—	2 484	2 484	—
14 000	4 039	4 039	—	3 289	3 289	—
16 000	5 049	5 045	4	4 186	4 186	—
18 000	6 069	6 080	16	5 197	5 192	5
20 000	7 151	7 115	36	6 246	6 227	19
22 000	8 214	8 150	64	7 302	7 262	40
24 000	9 294	9 185	109	8 368	8 297	71
26 000	10 392	10 220	172	9 450	9 332	118
28 000	11 506	11 255	251	10 549	10 367	182
30 000	12 642	12 290	352	11 665	11 402	263
35 000	15 589	14 878	711	14 560	13 990	570
40 000	18 589	17 465	1 124	17 560	16 577	983
45 000	21 589	20 053	1 536	20 560	19 165	1 395
50 000	24 589	22 640	1 949	23 560	21 752	1 808
55 000	27 589	25 228	2 361	26 560	24 340	2 220
60 000	30 589	27 815	2 774	29 560	26 927	2 633

In the above examples no account is taken of: (a) any credit which may be allowed in terms of P.A.Y.E. legislation, or (b) any advance surcharge paid.

CSO: 4700/1764

COMMERCIAL FARMS STILL LEAD IN CROP SALES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

SALES of principal crops and livestock from the communal lands have increased considerably since the pre-Independence era, but the commercial agriculture sector is still leading, according to figures released in the June issue of the monthly digest of statistics.

The figures also showed that short-term credits extended to farmers by the commercial banks, the Agricultural Finance Corporation, Agricultural co-operatives and other companies between March 1980 and March this year have increased.

The statistics reveal the steadily declining tonnages of meat exported between 1978 and this year. Exports of maize have also gone down on the 1981 figures.

CROP SALES

In 1979, sales of crops from the communal lands accounted for \$12,2m while those from the commercial farming areas totalled \$249,2m. The following year, the commercial sector sold crops worth \$350,1m and the communal lands sector sold \$22m worth.

In 1981, the communal sector increased its sales and gained a total of \$63,7m while the commercial farmers' sales netted \$518,2m. Between January and June this year, communal sales accounted for \$7,6m and the commercial sector had \$117,5m.

In 1980, combined livestock and crop sales from the communal lands accounted for \$27,2m and those from the commercial areas totalled \$465,6m. Last year a total

of \$71,3m was accounted for the communal lands and \$643,0m for the commercial areas.

The volume of crop sales through, or to, marketing authorities also increased considerably since Independence. Between 1979 and 1980, 511 921 tonnes of maize were sold. Between 1980 and last year the figure increased to 819 168 tonnes. The sales volume increased to 2 013 758 tonnes between last year and this year.

SOYA BEAN

Soya bean sales also increased from a figure of 80 999 tonnes between 1979 and 1980 to 93 636 tonnes in the 1980/81 period. However, this was down to 65 319 tonnes between last year and this year.

Wheat sales increased from 158 940 tonnes between 1979 and 1980 to 163 040 tonnes between 1980 and last year. The figure of the 1981/82 period was 200 804 tonnes.

Cotton sales increased by nearly 34 000 tonnes between 1979 and this year. During the 1979 to 1980 period, 166 830 tonnes were sold rising to 182 037 being sold between 1980 and 1981. The volume shot up to 200 812 tonnes between last year and this year.

A total of 111 686 tonnes of flue-cured tobacco were sold between 1979 and 1980 and during the period 1980 to 1981, 122 572 tonnes were sold, according to the statistics. The figure for 1981/82 went down to 69 795 tonnes.

Between 1979 and 1980, the value of maize sales to and through marketing authorities accounted for \$30 882, wheat accounted for \$18 110, cotton \$54 871 and flue-

cured tobacco sales totalled \$92 023. Sugar sales netted \$33 466.

During the period 1980 to 1981, maize sales were valued at \$72 062, wheat \$22 122, cotton \$70 515, flue-cured tobacco \$97 438 and sugar \$76 613.

Between 1981 and 1982, the value of maize sales increased and they totalled \$239 777. Wheat sales also increased to \$34 735 while cotton also netted a total of \$76 752. Flue-cured tobacco sales during the same period accounted for \$127 527 and sugar sales totalled \$82 421.

SLAUGHTERING

The monthly digest statistics showed that between January and April last year, 127 000 head of cattle were slaughtered while 43 800 head of pigs were slaughtered.

A total of 28 835 tonnes of whole milk were produced during the same period. A surplus of 21 579 tonnes for conversion to milk powders was produced. Butterfat accounted for 26 tonnes during the same period.

Between January and April this year, 139 400 head of cattle were slaughtered and 52 000 head of pigs were also slaughtered.

During this period, 35 290 tonnes of milk were produced for consumption as whole and a surplus of 17 117 tonnes were produced for conversion into powders. Seventeen tonnes of butterfat were also produced.

The figures showed that 59 026 tonnes of meat were exported in 1978 and they accounted for \$34 555. In 1979, 45 468 tonnes of

meat were exported and they earned a total of \$32 572. The following year a total of 13 377 tonnes were exported netting \$13 708.

Last year, \$4 526 was earned from exports of 2 672 tonnes of meat. Between January and March this year, 480 tonnes were exported and \$684 000 was earned.

In March 1980, commercial banks gave loans totalling \$64 096 to farmers while the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) gave short term loans valued at \$47 965 during the same month.

In March 1980, commercial banks, the AFC, agricultural co-operatives and other companies gave loans totalling \$152 995 to farmers. In March last year, loans valued at \$199 113 were given. Last March, the financial institutions gave out loans worth \$227 515.

CSO: 4700/1764

DETERIORATING CASH POSITION MEANS NO DIVIDEND

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] THE problems facing Border Timbers Limited, which were outlined in *The Gazette* last month, have resulted in a deteriorating cash position which is reflected in the company's annual report for 1982.

In his review the chairman, Mr G A Carey-Smith recalled that last year timber demand was buoyant but towards the end of 1981 there was a "sudden and dramatic fall" in demand for virtually all the company's products due to various factors which he listed.

DISAPPOINTING

It was therefore disappointing that the profit for the year ended March 31, 1982, was \$1 361 000 compared with \$2 652 000 in the previous year while the cash position had deteriorated markedly, and the board had decided, with great regret, not to pay a dividend.

The company investigated all possible export opportunities following the changed situation but high transport costs, the strong Zimbabwe dollar and generally poor economic conditions elsewhere made it impossible to generate significant business.

Then the Government had announced that employees could not be made redundant except in special circumstances, said the chairman.

The company had already closed the Welgelegen sawmill and reverted to single shift at Charter but had found temporary work for the employees concerned.

The result of the sales slump had already led to an increase in the timber stocks, tying up \$1 700 000

of available cash, and to a situation where surplus productive capacity and labour were a serious drain on financial resources.

The matter was discussed fully with Government and it was agreed in May this year that the company could implement necessary cutbacks.

"By that time our cash position had deteriorated further and it has been necessary to increase our bank borrowings from \$1 900 000 to \$2 500 000," said Mr Carey-Smith.

"A further amount of \$1 750 000 has been borrowed as a medium-term loan since the end of the financial year."

He said that activities in the forests had ensured that the growing timber was in better condition than for some years but the drought had caused a high mortality rate among some new seedlings.

58% RISE

The wages bill on the estates and sawmills had risen by 58% over the previous year, partly due to an increase in workers but principally to minimum wage increases applied through all grades, while maintenance and other costs rose significantly.

Overall the cost of producing rough sawn timber and delivering it to Mutare had increased by 23% during the year.

Mr Carey-Smith said the total workforce was 4 348 at the year end and labour relations were generally good. Following regulations which restricted the discharge of employees except with Ministerial consent, however, certain production lines had experienced a

drop in production as a direct result of this legislation. It was to be hoped that the Government would take appropriate action to remedy this situation before the country's economy was adversely affected by deliberate unproductive practices.

Training schemes continued to be increased with the direct cost amounting to \$200 000. With the improved profitability during the previous year the company had started building more and better houses for employees, said the chairman's report. Disappointingly however, the housing programme which had so far cost \$600 000 had to be stopped due to the deteriorating finances of the company.

NEW KILNS

Other capital expenditure during the year included a start on erecting three new kilns at Charter sawmill at an estimated cost of \$700 000, of which only \$64 000 was spent in the year under review. An amount of \$1 300 000 was also spent on afforestation costs, but the depressed demand for timber and the following reduction in revenue has forced operations to be streamlined.

The company much regretted that this had made certain employees redundant.

Mr Carey-Smith said that the prime objectives in the current year would be to maximise sales and keep costs to a minimum in order to conserve financial resources.

"With the present state of the market we do not expect to make a profit," he said. But the growing timber was in better condition than it was a few years ago. The prime asset, the trees, continued to mature and an improvement in demand was awaited to bring with it better profitability and so more employment in the Eastern Highlands.

The report noted with particular regret the retirement of Mr W J Underwood, a director and former chairman, who had joined the original company at its inception in 1949.

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THREE NEW CITIES LIKELY BY 2000, SAYS EXPERT

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] THREE new cities with a total population of more than 1,5 million could rise in Zimbabwe before the end of the century, a Zimbabwean academic believes.

The director of the University of Zimbabwe's regional and urban planning centre, Mr Peter van Hoffen, said in an interview that hundreds of small towns should be established but few of these would have the potential for rapid growth into cities.

"The small centres at growth points are needed; the Government must be seen to be active. But I don't think many of them will grow beyond about 2 000 people."

Such towns would have a post office, police post, schools, shops, crop depots and people like blacksmiths, leather workers, bicycle repairers and people making building materials.

To become a big city quickly, a growth point needed good communications, a hinterland, a lot of people living nearby and a very close source of clay for bricks, among other factors.

"There are not that many places in Zimbabwe." Basically there was an arc north of Harare stretching from around Karoi east to the border, parts of the Midlands and south of Bulawayo with other patches here and there.

The three areas which could support a new big city were: Around Bikita,

either Rusape or Mutare, and either Shamva or Bindura, said Mr Van Hoffen.

A town like Hwange was unlikely to grow into a great city. "It hasn't got a hinterland; very few people live around there and the climate isn't the best."

But if three new cities were to rise then a great deal of planning, hard work and resources were needed, he said.

He thought many of the houses in the small towns could be built by the people themselves, with responsible authorities and the Government surveying stands and providing services.

The potential cities would need more. Houses and facilities would have to be provided before large workforces moved in and industrialists could be attracted.

The chief executive of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Tony Read, agreed. "To attract workers, skilled or unskilled, to a growth point you must have all the facilities and the infrastructure."

TRANSPORT

This meant houses, schools, shops, roads, hospitals and sports facilities had to be in the area from the beginning. They could either be provided by the developing agency, or, if

it was made worth his while, by the industrialist.

Transport was also vital for the industrialist. Big centres had to be connected to the road and rail grid by good roads and some of the centres could be set up along branch railway lines.

Zimbabwe's industry was already decentralised, compared to many other African countries. "But what we are talking about now are growth points. Our industrialists are very open to developing these."

Mr Read said the CZI, in its many discussions with the Government, had talked about the industrialisation of growth points.

PRESIDENT URGES YOUTH TO SPEARHEAD STRUGGLE

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] THE youth in developing countries must spearhead the struggle for economic independence so as to establish a free world community, President Banana said yesterday.

Addressing the Methodist Youth Conference at Sandringham School in Norton, President Banana said that with the attainment of political independence in developing countries, the youth seemed to become complacent and forget the struggle ahead.

"There is a temptation to get immersed in your own individual and personal advancement and to be completely divorced from other, greater and higher issues of life.

"Youth is a searching time, a time for questioning and challenging the status quo of the world that seems to have fixed lines of ideological and political divisions," he said.

Christian youth should not be content to dream about eternity but must bring their faith into practical contact with the problems of the world.

"In today's strife-torn situation, the people are looking for a revolutionary Christianity that will call the world evil, and change it."

The youth had to realise that mankind could not

live by pious prayers without positive action, the President said.

"Real development can be described as disorder because it transforms and thus disturbs the existing social and economic relationships, bringing about radical alterations to structures and values of society."

If the youth believed in real development, it should not be directed and controlled by the positive disorder in the churches, he said.

"Christianity has often been maligned for lack of positive action and compassion. Its teaching has been viewed as static, ineffectual and passive in a world screaming for positive and decisive action," he said.

All young people should research various forms of government to formulate a liberating and relevant system of economic, social and political justice.

BRIEFS

NO RF SUPPORT--Bulawayo. The failure by the Republican Front to nominate a candidate from Bulawayo for the next Senate elections shows lack of support for the party in the city. This was said by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr John Landau, in Bulawayo yesterday. The deputy minister said the RF party had shown "insensitivity" to Bulawayo by nominating a non-resident Mr Geoff Klucklow, to represent the city. Mr Landau who sits in Parliament as an independent, said his colleagues, all of whom defected from the RF, were a "cohesive group who have independent thinking. They are not committed to any party". He said the independent candidate for the Senate seat vacated by retiring Air-Marshal Archie Wilson, Mrs Esmay Scott, was a result of Bulawayo and therefore "an ideal candidate to represent the opinions of Bulawayo and Matabeleland". [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 82 p 6]

BONUSES FOR EXPORTERS--Bulawayo. \$50 million is to be set aside as bonuses for Zimbabwean exporters, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr John Landau said yesterday. Answering questions after addressing a meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, Mr Landau said the same sum had been set aside for the mining industry and a similar figure would in due course be set aside for export incentives. Asked why a devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar had not been included in the recent Budget, he said the only sector which had asked for a devaluation was the mining industry. "They asked because they thought they would be able to sell more products if the Zimbabwean dollar was devalued considerably." Many industries were finding it difficult to export mainly because of the cheap rate of the South African rand, he said. Asked how importers could be discouraged from importing items which Zimbabwe did not produce, by the new import surcharge, Mr Landau said the surcharge was designed to discourage imports, but Zimbabwe had to import because there were some things it did not make. He reassured members that the Government did not intend to miss out the July-September foreign currency allocation quota period. "You will get your quotas for this period and the next and you will get your January quota, hopefully, a little earlier," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Aug 82 p 6]

IMPORTED GOODS' OUTLOOK SEVERE--With an increase of 200% in Customs surcharges, up from 5% to 15% following the presentation of the Government's budget last week, the price of imported appliances and spares is likely to rise. Parts for pressure cookers and some other items are scarce--but they are available for certain makes at one little-known centre in Harare. A firm of distributors and manufacturers' agents, G Dewar and Company, part of the PPI group at Graniteside, carries parts

for Prestige pressure cookers, Skyline cookers and Ewbank carpet sweepers. The firm is known in the trade but few individual owners of pressure holloware and other imported items are aware that it can usually supply spares which will add to the life of cookers and some other South African-made utensils. Details of how to use them correctly are also available for housewives. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Aug 82 p 7]

ENGINEER SHORTAGE--About 45% of experienced engineers in the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic have resigned during the past 18 months, the Deputy Secretary for the Ministry, Mr Mariyawanda Nzuwah, disclosed. Those who resigned have either joined the private sector or left the country. The Deputy Secretary said the shortage of civil engineers was hampering the Ministry's three-year development programme. The programme, already approved by the Government, included the improvement and construction of about 6 000 kilometres of road in the communal areas. "To do that we need civil engineers. Many young Zimbabweans are studying to become civil engineers and as a result, the Public Service Commission has approved the recruitment of engineers from outside Zimbabwe," Mr Nzuwah said. The ministry had written letters to Zimbabweans studying inside and outside the country urging them to take up civil engineering. "There is always a vacancy in the ministry for a Zimbabwean civil engineer or a civil engineering technician," Mr Nzumah said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1763

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